



GUL. BLIZARD, S. S. A.
NOSOCOM. LOND. CHIR.
ET ANATOM. PRÆCEPTOR.

Prodesse quam conspici.

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ANTIDOTE

Health and Life

THE
ANTIDOTE:

Or, The PRESERVATIVE of
Health and Life.

THE



OF THE

OF THE LITERATURE OF

Health and Life

R. P. M.D. Fellow and Canon of the College

of the Royal Society

THE
ANTIDOTE:
Or, The PRESERVATIVE of
Health and Life,
And the RESTORATIVE of
PHYSICK
TO ITS
Sincerity and Perfection.

The Useful and Pernicious Medicines: The Natural and Artificial Cures: The Natural and Artificial Deaths are distinguish'd. And the Necessity Asserted of Reviving the former constant Practice of Physicians Preparing and Improving their most valued Medicines, and the Apothecaries delivering in their Shops the common general Remedies.

By R. PITT, M.D. Fellow and Censor of the College of Physicians, and Fellow of the Royal Society, and Physician of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

*His Ego nec metas Rerum, nec tempora pono,
Imperium sine fine dedi: Quin aspera Turba,
Quæ mare nunc, terrâsq; Metu, calûmq; fatigat,
Concilia in melius referet, mecûmq; fovebit
Philosophos Rerum Dominos, Gentemq; Togatam. Virg.*

LONDON: Printed for John Nutt near
Stationers-Hall. 1704.

THE
ANTIDOTE
OF THE PRESERVATIVE OF
Health and Life

And the Restorative of



The United and Licensure Medicines: The
Natural and Artificial Cures: The Pain-
ful and Artificial Dentals are distinguished
and the Necessity Affected of Reviving the for-
mer constant Practice of Physicians Prescribing
and improving their most valued Medicines
and the Apothecaries delivering in their shops
the common general Remedies.

and Physician of St. Barnabas Hospital
Physician and Fellow of the Royal Society
Dr. R. Pitt, M.D. Fellow and Chaplain of St. John's College

Philosophes Römischen Geistes, Tugend.
Gedanken in seinen Tugend, nachhergefolgt
Das neue neue, Tugend, Tugend, Tugend
Tugend, Tugend, Tugend, Tugend, Tugend
Tugend, Tugend, Tugend, Tugend, Tugend

LONDON: Printed for John Smith near
St. Dunstons Church. 1794.

TO THE
ROYAL SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER the frequent Appeals to You from all Parts of Europe, to decide many Controversies in Philosophy, and your Decrees receiv'd with Satisfaction and Applause by all the Parties contending: It will not be surprizing to You, or any others, that the Differences between the Parties of Physicians are at last referr'd to your Arbitration. The great Importance of the Debate, respecting every ones Health and Life, will make it not unbecoming your Cognizance and Enquiry. There is not any Society but yours, which is capable of making any Judgment in this great Affair, who having penetrated into, and detected the Truths of all Natural Knowledge, are prepar'd to consider the Art of Physick, which is only the Natural Knowledge apply'd to the Preservation of Health and Life. Your Authority is deriv'd

At 2 from

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from and confirm'd by the Royal Institution and Command to Examine into, and Record all the Powers and Qualities of all the Parts of the Universe. You have therefore a Transcendent and Imperial Prerogative over all the Sciences and Arts, which are illustrated and improv'd by You. Divinity has its greatest Arguments of the Divine Creation maintain'd and enlarg'd by the Discoveries you make of the most wonderful Contextures of all the Particles of Matter in every one of the innumerable Subjects you have open'd and view'd. You present to the Law the many instructive Observations you have made of the Governments exercis'd by the different Species of Animals; of their ready Protections of the Opprest, of their undelay'd and impartial Justice on the Offenders, the Violators of their Natural Laws. *Democritus* of old, the then greatest Experimental Philosopher, assisted and encourag'd the Labours of the great *Hippocrates*. It is truly said by the Antients, That Physick begins where Philosophy ends. We must first know whatever has been Experimented and Approv'd by You of the Efficacies and Operations of Vegetables, Minerals and Animals, and then proceed to adapt them to the Use of Mankind, when afflicted with Diseases. You will then only have the Trouble of passing your Thoughts to the Alterations made by Diseases in Human Bodies, to discover, whether your Philosophy is faithfully and skillfully administred to them.

You

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You will then have the Glory of Curing the Infirmities and Disorders of the Art of Physick, and, by consequence, of preserving all the Healths and Lives preserv'd by it, when made more just and improv'd by You. The Morals and Practice of Physick began to be corrupted about the same time, your Society dates its Original. You have been assaulted frequently by the late Men of Wit and Pleasure, the inrag'd and implacable Enemies to all Things Serious and Useful. You have Conquer'd them by your neglect of them. But you have not been expos'd to the deadly Enemies within your Selves, Self-Interest, and the Advancement to Fame and Riches, by the Corruption or Perfidiousness of any of your Members. The Faculty of Physick had formerly its zealous Protectors, before it addrest to you for your Patronage and Defence. The Publick-spirited and the vigilant Censors of any violence offer'd to the Safety of the People, defended the then Learned and Sincere Practicers, and rais'd and deter'd the Negligent and Unfaithful by the dread of their Sentence on them. After this Race of Excellent Men became totally Extinct, and the private Families were left expos'd to the new Modes of Pleasure and Humour, they became careless and negligent of their own safety, receiv'd the newly erected Sects of Physicians; who, instead of the Improvements of their Knowledge in all the Parts of their Art, rely'd

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solely

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solely on the Interest and Favour of the common Dealers in Medicines, who had usurpt the Government of their Health. This, the greatest Reproach of the present Age, may hardly be credited by you, because (which has only hitherto cover'd it) it appears a Degree of Folly inconceivable, too vast to be either consider'd or believ'd, and can only be equall'd by the Villany of those Physicians, who have neglected this Infatuation in its beginning, and permitted it to increase and threaten the Ruin of the Profession as well as of the People. But You, who admire the exquisite Perfections of all other Beings, which are regularly conducted by their Instincts, often deplore the great Weaknesses and Decays of Human Nature, depraving it self by Pleasures, and the Amusements of Trifles, and therefore most easily perverted by the Attempts of the Crafty and Fraudulent, who deprive them of the use of their Reason, which is their only Natural Guard and Defence. Man complains of the few Poisons, which endanger him, tho' there is the largest number of Cordial Plants to preserve him: But he turns all the best and most useful Things into Poisons to himself, by the extravagant and immoderate use of them. He is affrighted or laughs at the Monsters, which are rarely seen, and set off, as by a Foyle, the Rectitude and Justness of every other Natural Production: But by his Passions, by his Errours, by the blind Observance of Customs

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stoms and Modes, is always deform'd and distorted from his Natural Perfection. That the Faculty of Physick has been vilely seduced to neglect their Integrity to the Patients, will require the clearest and most unsuspected Proof, to dispose you to admit the Credibility of it. The College, by Order of the Majority, publisht the Account of their great *Panacea* or Universal Remedy of the grievous Corruption of the Profession, and of the deplorable State of the Sick; and gave it the most modest Title of their Provision for the Safety of the Sick-Poor, by relieving them from Undoing by the great Prices for Medicines (all of which, the most useful and efficacious, are very cheap) and from the injurious and often destructive numbers of Remedies directed and forc'd into them only for Gain. The Fellows of the College, who erected the Dispensary, (intending to prepare the best usual Medicines, and to employ their Care in the exactest Scrutinies into the Goodness of all other, and the farther Discoveries of the lost or yet unknown Simples and Preparations) and their Adversaries of their own Members to it, and all the other former Designs for the Publick Service, very well understood the great Force of, and infallible Success from that Antidote: That (as all Mankind are upon the same level in Sicknes) if it cur'd the Poor at an Expence tolerable to them, and by few Doses remov'd Diseases irritable and to be made malignant by

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many, every other Condition and Quality must implore and take that Sovereign Remedy. That Information of their generous Care of the whole Community printed by them informs you, that they had had many Discouragements from many of their Members, who, contrary to all the Obligations of Honour to their Profession, and of Conscience to the Preservation of their Patients, joyn'd with the Apothecaries, to prevent this, the greatest Charity and Benefaction to the Publick, with the Hope and humble Expectation of being taken into Favour by them, and now and then supported with the Promises of a piece of Service under them. You need not, *Gentlemen*, undertake the Trouble of convincing the People, that, when they please themselves with the Apothecaries Advice, which they have for nothing, and are only to pay his chargeable Bill of all the Medicines; They act very much against their Reason and Interest. Because they begin to use their Arithmetick, and find that very many Fees are compriz'd, and lie lurking in all the parts of the Pages of every Bill, and that very long Bills are the most certain Signs of the Chronical Disease made worse and confirm'd, and in the Acute of the Death of the Patient. You may begin to comprehend, That, as your Philosophy is the Hospital, in which all the feeble and stronger Diseases of the Mind are Cur'd, we design to present you with many deplorable Objects of your Pity and Compassion
to

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to be remedied by you. You may please to permit us, as in Consultation, humbly to offer our Opinion to you, how the Endemial Distemper may be remov'd by forcing off the first and the greatest Cause of it. You may make a Law (for the better security of the Weak, who cannot take Care of themselves) That the People shall themselves alone choose their Physician, and only from the Observations made by themselves, or reported by their wisest Friends, of his Sobriety, Learning, (in having well read of Diseases, and consider'd the Qualities of Medicines by Experiments and their Preparations,) and of his just Care of the Patients in the short dangerous, and the long difficult Diseases, which will both cure the Sick, and give him great Improvements in discerning the different Motions of the Humours in all of them. This is now most necessary, because the present Promoters of Physicians do recommend that Sort, which is eminently famous for the want of every one of those old Qualifications. That the most capable in every Family shall be obliged now, as in all former Ages, to learn so much Physick from the candid and generous Instructions of his own Physician, that he may Treat and Cure very many Diseases (which are under the Natural Powers) by abstaining from killing the Sick by the hasty Intrusions of many Medicines. That the Apothecary shall be obliged to attend in his Shop (as in all former Ages) to the Preparations

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tions and the Compoundings of all the Forms of the Remedies demanded, at the most encouraging Rates the College, or any others to be appointed, shall affix to them. That, if in any sudden Exigence his Advice is desir'd, he shall have the Title for that time only, and his present Reward of a Fee, and the greater Fee, if he brings in only one Dose, which shall appear effectual by the success. The Reasons to move you to inforce this Law by the Penalties of Pains and Death, to make it strictly observ'd, are very many and cogent. Because the dependance of the Physician on the Apothecary for Glory and Bread, destroys the Profession, and all the People with it. It makes it Perfidious and Idle, and Ignorant. All the innumerable Patients, in whom Nature is very much disturb'd, but not oppress'd by Diseases, which it is about to expel by the known Passages of the Recrements of the daily Food, are hazarded or destroy'd by much Physick directed to gratifie the Apothecary, and now since demanded from Inadvertency after the long Custom by the unhappy People. You may here receive one Instance of the constant powerful working of Nature, which cures very many Acute and long Diseases. The Air, the greatest part of our Nourishment, maintains the Vital Flame of the Blood in a perpetual great Heat of all the Parts, and the incessant Evaporation of that Heat and its Vapours in large Quantities by the Lungs and

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and the Pores, which all the other Aliments have not inflammable Matter sufficient in them to support many Minutes. This being never wholly interrupted, with the Periodical more copious Secretions by the Pores in both Sexes, does by it self, or assisted and directed by Medicines, remove very many morbid Impressions in their proper Seasons. The People are perfidiously and fatally deluded by the Crimes of the Apothecaries Practice being conceal'd from the Patient, and by many Justify'd and Applauded : And they are frequently destroy'd, by the Denunciation of Malignity in easie Cases, to prepare for the vending a great abundance of Doses. They are Idle, because they project no other Methods of distinguishing themselves, but by the Service of the Apothecaries : Or by the other more infamous and most absurd of assuming the whole Monopoly of Physick to themselves, exclusive to all others. That Service obliges them to content themselves, and the poor Patients, with the Cold and Brandy Waters and Syrups of the Shop, and the other long-kept and vitious Remedies. They omit the Specifick Appropriate, to be alter'd with respect to the Causes of every Disease in the different Seasons and previous Accidents and Constitutions. They are infamously Ignorant of the Virtues and Properties of every Medicine, because they have never detected them by their Preparations, which,

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which, You know, as your Experiments repeated and varied on all Subjects, can only report the intrinsic latent Qualities and Operations of the Simples. Because their Patron, the Apothecary, dreads nothing more, than the Physicians preparing the great efficacious Remedies, which realter the Blood in an uniform steady Method in all the respective Diseases. And to this solely must the Calamitous Events of many Diseases, the violent Suspicions of the People, and the neglect of the Profession be immediately ascrib'd. The Physicians will return to their Duty, and their greatest Concern for the Well-fare of the Sick, who commits his Life to their Care, when they shall (the Employment of all the former Physicians) examine carefully by the various Methods the Textures of the Parts of all the Vegetable and other Medicaments, and discern, if their Qualities are the same, which are reported by impudently assuming, or careless, or only transcribing Authors; (This Confusion arising from the Plants, being applauded for the Cure of a Distemper, which in the opposite Constitutions, affected with that Disease, must have Qualities directly opposite to one the other) and afterwards inform themselves, if the common and much commended, are the best, and are not probably very defective Preparations. The Character of Greatness is often now supported by doing nothing useful, but
from

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from Pleasure, and the only concern for our selves. The first Sacred History, and the great Genius of *Homer*, represent the Heroes of those Times, improving, by their own Experiments, the Preparations of the Entertainments of their Friends: to fill probably a part of their Time rather in those Affairs, then idly waste and habituate their Spirits to discourse fluently and copiously of Nothing: Every Observation pleasing the Mind, when it is balanc'd with the weight and solidity of a Discovery and its Use. This is the greatest satisfaction you have had from the repeated Experiences you have made on the immense variety of all Natural Things: not any one having a Pass allow'd to prevent your stopping it, and detecting every thing latent and hid in it. Your Royal Founder has commanded you, not to suspect or condemn the Antients, but to doubt and to re-examine, and solicit the glorious Truth, which may lie obscure in the secret Recesses of every Natural Being. *Nullius in Verba* stands before you in the Front of your Charter. Tho' a Philosopher or Physician assert this Quality or Property, you are oblig'd to make your Experiments in Consort, and then impress your Royal Stamp on the precious Truth. Shall then the Physicians ingloriously neglect the Knowledge of every Drug, prescribe Medicines with only the Report and common Fame
of

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of this Quality in view to every Idiot, and not themselves Experience by their own Sences the great Collection of Virtues, which every Simple has in the surprizing Subordinations of its Faculties, that in the Body it leaves differing Impressions on the Humours through all the Stages of the Parts it passes? When you have by your Indefatigable Experiences on every part of the Universe furnish'd the noblest and most Royal Entertainment for the Contemplative Part: Shall not the Physicians consider the Body committed to their Care, and after the Knowledge of its Parts, and of the Humours which naturally move it, or are affected in it by Diseases, diligently take to pieces, by their Experiments of the best Preparations, the Instruments they must use to preserve Health and Life? They will by their imitation of you, once observ'd, recover their almost lost Reputation, and when they have fully examin'd every Medicine, and distinguish'd their just applications to Diseases, raise the Profession to the highest Degree of Perfection. The Royal Society then, and the Royal College of Physicians shall be regarded, not only as the greatest Ornaments of the *English* Nation, but the greatest protection and impregnable Defence against the unsuspected, but cruel and barbarous Ravages, of Ignorance and Obstinate Errours: and the dark, but deadly Destruction of Life by the Empiricks, who doubt
their

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their knowledge of the Disease, and the necessary Effects of their Remedies, which yet they give in oppressive Quantities, with only the prospect of Gain : emboldned by the greatest present Security, without any Punishment or Re-proof, or the least publick Discouragement from an endless Increase.

Hatten-Garden,

Septemb. 28.

1703.

T H E

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their knowledge of the Disease, and the necessary Effects of their Remedies, which yet they give in opposition to the true Principles of the prospect of Gain: and by the greatest pre-ferment Security, without any Punishment or Reward, or the least publick Disregardment from an endless Increase.

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Harvard-Cambridge
Sept. 22.
1703.

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READER,

IN most of the other Prefaces address'd to you, you are intreated to be very Gentle, Courteous, and Favourable. This Demands your Gratitude to the College of Physicians, which has pursued the Ends of the Acts of Parliament, by which it is Establish'd, the Preservation of the Publick from being cheated and destroy'd in Sicknes. You must bend your Mind, and bow your Breast to this their constant regard to the Interest of the Publick, but especially to their late effectual Remedy they have given you by the Dispensary, in the publication of the Cheapness of the most Sovereign Medicines, and the just small number necessary in all Diseases, especially the Acute and most dangerous: A Donative and Munificence to the Sick Poor, and to the poor Nobility and Gentry, and all the subsequent Degrees of the People, who have been oppress'd by the Exorbitant Prices of the Medicines divided into little Parcels, and shall be in danger or certainly kill'd by the collusive Quantities impos'd on them, to raise the daily Profit. They have generously presented the Nation with a Pattern or Standard, by
b which

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which both shall be regulated for the time to come. You will find your self oblig'd to express the same Acknowledgements, as one of the Walkers in his Sleep held back and prevented from running on a Precipice. They are in a lower Degree of a Phrensie joyn'd with a Lethargy: When they are awakned with the Alarm of the greatest Danger, they are usually quarrelsome and perverse, and will hardly comply with the earnest Importunities to save themselves. The College has now made the most Sensible vigilant to preserve themselves by reviving their Knowledge of their Interest in the two greatest Affairs of Life. They have made you Rich in the Discovery of your Inheritance and Patrimony, deriv'd to every one from the Origine of Mankind, and which descends equally to every branch of the Family, the Force and Powers of your Nature to maintain Life to the longest Period of all Animated Beings. This has been very much depraved and vitiated by Intemperance and Sloth, but yet exerts it self in all Diseases, to subdue and expel them. It may be cautiously assisted and directed by the Advice of few, but is often broken and distracted by the vile Tamperings with many Medicines. How great its Strength is appears to you, that the Remedies of Nurses, and Apothecaries, and the contrary Methods of Physicians in the same Epidemical Fever are not able to hinder the Recoveries of very large Numbers of the Sick. They recover with Bezoar and Pearl, not better than Crabs Eyes, and the most Cordial Troches of Vipers, not richer than dry'd Fish, with Amulets and Plaisters, and with
Acids

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Acids and Alkalies, and Treacle, and Opiates, and the frequent Doses of the Brandy Fuleps, and very frequently with none of them. You lost the Knowledge of the great value of these Natural Powers to restore Health and preserve Life, after having been rob'd of it by the basest Forgeries and Perjuries of many Physicians and Apothecaries, who denounce the greatest Weakness of Nature, and the vehemence of the Malignity in all the usual secure Diseases, to make the way easie for the great abundance of unnecessary Doses. The loss of this Assurance, and the Terrors of Danger, are the greatest venom and most pernicious in all the Diseases of Mankind. They have inform'd you, (to give the Preference as you usually do) how you may repair the loss of the old true Apothecaries and Physicians, both of great use in their proper Stations and Business. The Apothecary, in all former times, kept the Drugs, prepar'd the Compositions himself, and deliver'd the Quantities demanded in greater and smaller Parcels at the common known Rates. Your own Capacity (improv'd by your Physician) will divide them by weight into Drams or Spoonfuls. This easie Division will save you four parts in five at least of the now extraordinary Expence. They have represented to you the necessity of keeping the Master in the Shop, and his Servants with him, as in other Trades, by sending your Servants, and, if they refuse, a Porter for them, to prevent, when the Master is always abroad, the fatal Events, which frequently happen, of one Medicine design'd for another, or a virulent Ingredient instead of a Cordial. The second Ad-

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vantage from keeping the Shop, is, that he may prepare the Remedies your self must use in Sickness, because the most valued Apothecaries, and the Druggists, and the People and Physicians often complain of the badness of Medicines bought of the Wholesale, altho' every Family will persist to warrant the extraordinary Carefulness and Honesty of their own Apothecary. As for your Physician, If he is an Apothecary, they dispose you to be able to judge, that advising you without a Fee, he will pay his coming to you by so many takings of Medicines, let the Disease be what it will, or at other more convenient Seasons: that the many Doses may possibly trouble you much, and probably destroy you, and will, when the Trade is excessively numerous, be rated at prices, which shall make 3 or 4 Fees in every day. If a true Physician finds you either doing well by preserving the Natural Motions, or would wait, to be certain, what may be done without great hazard, he and you may have Patience to expect, but your Doctor-Apothecary cannot wait; his Advice for nothing must be rewarded by many Boles and hot Cordials at all times in every Disease. They prepare you to think, you may, assisted by the Counsel of your wisest Friends, choose your own Physician, and by it oblige him to be faithful to you. If, to avoid the trouble of asking your Friends Advice, or thinking for your self, you desire your Apothecary to name your Physician, (and many account this privilege inherent in them) you will suffer more Inconveniences, than can be readily numbred. Many Medicines shall be order'd, besides Blisters, in every Fever, that

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that very much may be done to the Patient, while Nature is doing enough for it self. Because that Physician must make his Patron's Fee as great as his own out of the Physick, having nothing given him for his Trouble: They are two Master-Workmen joyn'd together. But there must be another Fee given him out of the Medicines, for his Recommendation of him, and the strong pressing Arguments to prefer him before all the others. A very large part shall recover from the Strength of Nature overcoming the Disease and all the Doses, and shall each of them be tax'd at 20 pounds in the place of so many shillings. A considerable Number shall die, who would have recovered of themselves. This is Evident in the Small-Pox, and particularly in two Putrid Fevers the Children are very subject to, who will certainly do well by two proper Evacuations, who shall not escape after many Cordial Boles and Draughts. These Physicians having devoted themselves to betray their Patients for the Service of their Apothecaries, shall hold a Chronical Dislemper by the numbers of Medicines, from being cur'd a very long time, and, if the Patient does not miscarry, shall raise the Charge to one or two or three Hundred Pounds, to procure more Patients by the secret Publications of those obliging Bills. You will perceive, that it cannot be otherwise. For, if the Instrument-Maker governs the Surgeon, he will oblige him (if they are extremely numerous) to break 5 or 6 Lancets in the opening of a Vein, and to spend as many Saws in the Amputation of a Limb. If the Apothecary governs the Surgeon, he must take off the Dressings
b 3 every

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every 2 or 3 hours, and apply fresh Cataplasms and Fomentations, and Ointments and Plaisters. They inform you, that your Physicians depending on the Apothecaries will be good for nothing. They will not enquire into all the Causes and Progresses of Diseases, because call'd in the great Dangers after much Tampering, they cannot find out (amidst so much Confusion from the many Remedies) what can be done to any purpose or with safety by their Order. As a Watchmaker, if the Wheels are broken by many strokes of an Hammer, professes he cannot, or will not go about to mend it, and will rather leave his Trade, than be troubled with that sort of Work. These Physicians shall practise only with the Cordial Boles and Draughts the Apothecary would have them write, and these in a little time shall be only 3 or 4 hot Waters and Conserves, and Syrups and Powders. This is the present Furniture of very many Shops, and the Extent of the Skill of these Physicians and Apothecaries, tho' these are suppos'd to learn all Cures from these Prescriptions. They shall not know the true Uses of these common Medicines, because they are oblig'd to vary and alter, and put in this and the other very odd foolish Ingredient, that they may perplex the Shop, and hide the Cure by varying their Prescript, and bringing in something new every day to the same Symptoms and Current of the Disease: or to get a Fame by many Acids and Opiates, or the other late Five Universal Medicines, to make all Cures admir'd from one violent Process. These Physicians shall never know the Virtues and Qualities of the admirable Simples carefully infus'd or decocted,
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because the Master and Prentices are abroad, and will not suffer this Trouble to be given with the little Profit, when Custom makes the Cordial Draught worth a Pint of the other of 4 or 6 Doses. The Physicians will prescribe no assur'd Remedy at this time, when the Apothecary publickly invades the Practice, as you cast away your Jewels and Money, when a Pirate is about to enter your Ship. They shall therefore be famously Ignorant of all but 8 or 10 vulgar Prescripts, and shall not know the Names, or Specifick Qualities of the others. This Practice shall make the Novices of the Mushroom Education pretend they are as able to serve the Apothecaries, as the most famous in the Town for this manner of Writing, and value themselves, as the Apothecaries, from all the Cures, which Nature it self performs by its own Strength, and in its own time of throwing off the respective Diseases. You will be able to conclude, That the Apothecaries have brought all these Grievances on themselves, and the Physicians and the People, by their very disproportionate Increase by Prentices : or rather, that the Physicians, who take Service under them, are the only Cause of their present Difficulties and Danger, who have by commending their Practice, by loading all Diseases with innumerable Doses, and dissembeling the great Prices, made the excessive Growth of their Numbers, from the ardent desire of being Doctors from a cheap Apprenticeship, and the Families buying most of the Domestick Remedies of the Druggists, &c. are the Causes of the greatest Decay of their proper Shop-Employment. They admonish you for the time to

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came to preserve your Innocence, as well as the Health of your Families, by preventing the Guilt of the Deaths fixing on your self, when you employ with Doubt and Suspicion the Shop-Advice, till you find in his Face and the Patients, the terrible Symptoms of his Ignorance of the Disease and better Remedies, than only the Treacle Boles, and Brandy Juleps in all Fevers and other Diseases: The two famous Universities will be caution'd to observe, that the long famisht and still voracious Appetites, and the Slavish Complaisance of little Fellows, who kill their Patients out of mere Civility to the Gain of the Shop, and the others, who impudently vilifie the Faculty to level it with their want of every part of the Learning necessary to it, do perfidiously give up the Profession to the never-ceasing Increase of the Apothecaries: And their Debauchery, and Comi-Tragical Treatment of the Sick, and design'd highly-rewarded Neglect of difficult Diseases expose it to the publick Suspicion or Contempt. You must therefore esteem the Dispensary, as the most munificent Charity to every particular in the Nation, and the only Preservative of the Profession it self, by which the exorbitant Expence of Medicines, and the fatal Consequences of the intolerable Quantities of the present vicious Remedies are prevented, and from which the Recovery of the lost and neglected, and Discovery of the other admirable Preparations may be expected. You cannot Object, That the Founders have expended little in the Erection and to the Maintenance of it; when an easie Arithmetick will inform you, That they have given one or two hundred

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dred Thousand Pounds : While they laboured to save your Life, after being cast away, and permitted the Plunder of the Ship to the violences of the inhuman Rabble, who run to you only on that Design. You may please your self with Reading an Inscription on the Front of this Hospital, made by the general Order of the Dispensary-Physicians.

An Account of the Dispensaries.

THAT the Profession of *Physick* is most useful to Mankind, is acknowledg'd by all who are visited with Sickness ; Health being the chief part of the Happiness of Life, and Life is the constant and most ardent solicitude of our Nature.

It has been always esteem'd one of the most Learned Professions. Without the Languages, the best Authors in the Art cannot be read, nor the very Terms even in the Translations into the modern Languages understood.

We must have recourse to Authors of former times, and consider the Descriptions of Diseases delivered by them ; and the Methods and Medicines by which they were cur'd must be carefully consider'd, unless we will begin to find out the one and the other by Experiment, sometimes favourable, at other times fatal to the Sick.

The Physicians of London (by whom the Art has been very much improved) did formerly support

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support the Honour and Dignity of the Profession.

Some years since the *Physicians* maintain'd a just regard and honourable respect with their *Patients*, and the *Apothecary* acquitted himself in the careful preparation of *Physick*.

Advice was then given at the *Physicians House* in *Chronical Cases*, and the approaches of *Distempers*, as the *Clients* apply to the *Counsellors*.

One Bill for *Physick* of a week or longer time, and a moderate Fee, were both an *Expense* easie to the People.

These *Physicians* (not flying upon every little complaint to every corner of the Town) had an Hour to consider every Patient in Danger and Difficulty.

The *Consultations* were then solemn, and suitable to the importance of the Case, not shooting as on the gallop, and prescribing *ex tempore*, as is now the Mode, and suggested as an evident sign of Skill and Dexterity.

The Sick were then recover'd (sometimes in few days) by the *Physician* apply'd to in the beginning.

They are now call'd in, when made *deplorable* by ill treatment, when the deadly *Symptoms* appear, and bear the Infamy and Scandal of all the Deaths in the Town.

The *Physician* instructed the Patient or Attendant in the use of his *Prescript*, by directions written by himself. The Note was convey'd by a *Servant* to the Shop, where the *Apothecary* ought

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ought to attend, to prepare and compound the Remedies with the utmost Care and Exactness.

The Preparation and Delivering of Medicines was a Part of the Grocers Trade. But at last the Apothecaries were separated from them, that they might apply themselves entirely to an Affair of so great consequence to the Health and Lives of the People.

Which reason holds much more strongly at this time, upon the Account of the vast increase of the *Galenical* Compositions, the Invention of many *Chymical* Preparations, the Custom of Physicians to order many *extemporary* compound Medicines; a mistake in many of which, one for another, or in the just weight or measure, does often prove fatal and destructive to the Patient.

Since this Separation they have multiply'd so excessively (and are all full of Apprentices) that (at the time of obtaining their Charter being 114, a prodigious number, in respect of what most regulated Cities abroad find sufficient, allowing only 5 or 6, and publishing the Prices of all Medicines yearly) they are increas'd to near 1000, computing the Partners, and others, who keep Apothecaries Shops.

To raise a Profit proportionable to their vast increase in Numbers, they began to encroach upon the *Physicians*, and exact extravagantly upon the Sick their Customers.

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In order to which, they began first by officious Visits, under pretence of carrying the Physick themselves, to procure the reputation of careful Men, tho' by it they *changed Offices* with their Boys, and left them at home to do the *duty of the Masters*, while themselves ran on the Errands.

This gave them the opportunities of insinuating themselves into *Nurses, Servants*, and other weak Persons attending the Sick, and by their means to be admitted to give their Opinions, and thence under pretence of good Husbandry for the Patient, to repeat the *Physicians Bills* without his order, and at last to prescribe without his Advice.

Upon the same pretence of good Husbandry for the Patient, they wrought themselves into the sole care of such slight Indispositions, as were likely to determine in a short time without Medicines (by the strength of the Constitution) which they fail'd not to improve into terrible Diseases and mighty Cures, by affrighting the Sick and those about them with *Malignity*, and such like terrible *Prognosticks*.

This gave them Credit and Authority enough with the People, to censure the *Bills of Physicians*, who were not subservient to their Interests; and deliver their Opinions very different, often contradictory to the Prescriber: *Impudent and illiterate Prattle*, with some *high terms of Art*, very easily passing upon the Vulgar.

This

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This Point gain'd, no Bounds could hold them. There is nothing in *Practice* so difficult or doubtful, they dare not venture at.

They are now become *Physicians*, and the heedless, senseless Boy at home good enough for an Apothecary.

This new Dignity of *Doctor*, given first by the *Nurse* and *Servants*, was not to be supported without an additional Duty laid on their Medicines, to be paid by their Customers.

The Rates of Compositions exorbitantly rais'd. These are to be *minc't* and subdivided, and (which is mysterious) each part valued at the price of the whole.

Decoctions and *Fuleps* are put into small Glasses, for each *Draught* of the Patient. The *Electuaries* are transform'd into 10 or 20 *Boles*.

By this Artifice, a *Quart* of bitter *Decoction*, or such like, well paid for at a Shilling, will fetch 8 or 10, and a *Pound* of *Venice Treacle* (Bolus'd with Drugs as cheap) worth 4 Shillings, will procure near as many Pounds.

This is exactly true in all other Medicines, as a Medium for the differing Proportions.

But, which is yet more intolerable, the Patient, if under the direction of an *Apothecary* alone, or a *Confederate* of his Recommendation, is sure to be cram'm'd with abundance of nauseous, unnecessary, and consequently injurious Trash, till the over-loaded and oppress'd Stomach refuses any further abuse, or Death interposes, to give

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a period to the management. This is done to swell the Account, and raise the Apothecaries Gains, whose *Fees* and *Profit* by these Arts, usually treble the *Physicians* in every Patient they are concern'd with.

A Grievance yet more *pernicious* arises from the *Apothecaries* absenting themselves from their Shops, that they can't attend the making the greater Shop-Compositions, which require Art and Care to be well made. Many of 'em having been bred under Masters of the practising way, know not how to do it, were they dispos'd.

This obliges 'em to furnish themselves from the *wholesale Apothecaries*; a sort of Traders, who deal in corrupt and sophisticated Ware. Hence it is evident, That most of 'em can't warrant the goodness of the Physick they Sell, or the *Physician* or *Patient* depend on it. All these and the *Chymical* are dispens'd by the heedless Boy, whom every Amusement diverts from his Attention, and every slight resemblance betrays into fatal mistakes.

Another great mischief of the most ruinous consequence to the Sick, is from the early, officious Visits of the Apothecaries, which, to show their impertinent care, they make in the morning, and by their *unseasonable*, injudicious *Erattle*, rob the Patient of the only time, in which after the restlessness of the Night, he is usually inclin'd to repose; which temper thus ruffled by the
offi-

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officious intrusion of the Apothecary, is not again to be recovered in the whole day, whence frequently follow a perpetual *Inquietude, Deliriousness, Convulsions* and *Death*.

These Abuses were long since observed and condemn'd by many *Physicians*. But the Apothecaries (whose Interest it is to oppose any Reformation) entred into an *Association* to decry and vilifie all *Reformers* in this Affair, and to recommend Those only, who would *confederate* with them, and countenance and justifie these enormous Impositions on the Health and Lives of the Patients.

To this end, *Lists* were handed thro' their whole Company, by which the *Physicians* were markt and distinguisht, that the Fraternity might surely know whom to *asperse* and *vilifie*, and whom to *cry up* and *magnifie* to their Customers, as fit only to be consulted with.

This method brought over and confirm'd to 'em those *Physicians* who were ready to sacrifice their Patients, and prostitute their own Honour and Conscience to the Service of the Apothecaries and their own immediate profit.

By these was introduc'd the Mode of writing expensive long Bills, by which often the slightest Case is charg'd at 20, 40 Shillings daily, altho' it is difficult for most Patients to bear and support more than two or three Shillings, honestly prescrib'd and modestly rated.

These

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These Physicians are oblig'd by the same reasons to *abett* and *justifie* the *Practice* of the *Apothecary*, when he finds the Sick almost ruin'd by too much improper Physick, directed by chance and at random. The People are thus kept in ignorance of the Cheat put upon 'em.

After these it would seem trifling to mention the playing one *Physician* presently after another, to change every *Week* the *Methods* of *Physick*, that a vast abundance may be taken, by the Patients *Palate* being to be pleas'd, and a new *Vigour* resum'd, to begin chearfully with every fresh advice.

These vile abuses can only be remedy'd by the *Subscribers* to the *Dispensary*, where all, both *Galenical* and *Chymical* Medicines are faithfully prepar'd of the choicest Drugs, and Dispens'd with the utmost Care. The Price of all Medicines set to the *Bill* by the *Presciber* is *fifteen shillings in the pound* cheaper than the most modest Rates of the *Apothecaries*.

The Relief vast numbers have had at the *College Dispensary*, has brought so much Business to it, that it begins to be impossible to serve all at one place, the *Physicians* have resolv'd to erect *divers* in proper parts of the *City*: that their Patients in all parts may participate of its advantages.

There is now one erected in *St. Martin's-Lane*, *Westminster*, and a third in *St. Peter's-Alley*, in *Cornhill*, where the *Physician's* Note brought by the

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the Patient's Servant is faithfully answer'd, and where they meet (as at the College, on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*) for the relief of the meaner People, on *Monday* and *Thursday*, and on *Tuesday* and *Friday* Afternoon, two *Physicians* attending in their turns for that purpose.

At these Dispensaries are prepar'd several of their more valued Medicines, collected from the frequent Consultations of the Subscribers, which are always ready, and cannot be suddenly prepar'd by the Apothecary in the exigence of many Distempers.

The Apothecaries have many years valu'd themselves, by pretending to govern all Families, as they Phrase it. But unless they will continue willingly to be led by the Nose, and ridiculously flatter themselves, that the *Apothecary* trifles away his time only at their Houses, they will desire to be honestly treated for the future, and expect that attendance at his Shop from the Apothecary which his Name imports, and which is the only Business he can justly pretend to.

When therefore the *Apothecaries* shall keep their Shops, and carefully make and dispense the Medicines ordered by *Physicians*, and make their Prices supportable to the People, and no longer debauch many Members of the College, to the Scandal of their own Profession, and Destruction and Ruine of their Patients, who rely on their Integrity; the Dispensary and They will both at last agree in the pursuit of the same honourable Design; and both will be equally acceptable to the *Physicians* and *Patients*.

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From these Aphorisms you will conclude, That the College designs no Monopoly or Self-Interest in the more faithful and improv'd Practice of Physick, that the Apostates and Out-Liers may at all times come in to this old, now reviv'd, Method, with Honour and Conscience, and their great and more lasting Reputation. That the College is not injurious to the Apothecaries Trade, because the Dispensaries are only the Standard to judge of the Goodness, usual Prices, and the necessary Numbers of Medicines, and give a certain Estimate of the Numbers of the Shops proportionate to the Occasions of the Publick. If, in the vulgar Phrase, you hear any Complaint, That the Dispensary takes the Bread out of their Mouths, you may reflect, that as great Care must be had, that the Patients Mouth shall not receive too many of the Remedies, that, these being rated at their Value, the Attendances must be Rewarded from their Frequency or Necessity, and that the Apothecaries by a never-failing Increase must not prevent every part of the Bread from passing toward the Physicians. The Dispensary justifies it self, that in all times, the Physicians, as well as the Surgeons, reserv'd the most Specifick Medicines to themselves, to improve their Knowledge of the Ingredients by their frequent Preparations, and to oblige a timorous Hypochondriacal, or any other fearful or bashful Patient with a Remedy not publickly Sold, to prevent the publication of the Disorder by the mixture in the Shop, open to all the Customers. A Laboratory therefore is always a part of the Fabrick, and is most necessary in every College of Physicians, and must always be employ'd

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to make the farther improv'd Advancements of Pharmacy for the publick Service, that the Physicians may be capable of examining and judging of the Goodness of the common Medicines, and be instructed to prepare the more appropriate for the extraordinary Cases of their Patients. The Advantage of all the publickly-appointed Remedies is reserv'd to the Apothecaries, when they will attend in the Shop to prepare carefully and mix them for the Customers. You will not be angry with, or partial against the Physicians, if, while the Apothecaries advise and assume the Character, and threaten (with the assistance of their Auxiliary Physicians) to Expel all the College Reformers, and interdict the Laboratory, they recommend the Dispensary-Medicines to their Patients, till the Limits of the Profession and the Trade shall be settled by the Boundaries, never broken down in all the former and wiser Ages. You will generously relieve and support the Faculty in the two greatest Difficulties it now labours under, its Perfidiousness to the Patient, and its Ignorance of Medicines and their Preparations, if you will own, that your Incogitancy is the Cause of both of them. If you send for an Apothecary to advise you, and prefer him before the Physician, the Physician will retaliate and return the Complement, and prefer him before you. The Old Proverb observes very Philosophically, As you Brew, you must Drink: If the Shop governs your Health, all other Regards of Recovery and Life must be postponed, and the Goods in the Shop must be freely put off. When you permit the Apothecaries to rival the Physicians, to value their Judgments in Diseases and

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Medicines beyond them, the Physicians will not improve their Knowledge, nor will communicate any Medicine from the best Authors, or Informations, or their own, or others later Discoveries, to enlarge their Understanding or their Practice. This holds true in all the Artifices of all Kinds: The most useful and compendious Instruments or Methods of finishing the Manufacture will be secret and mysterious to retain the Honour, as well as the Interest of the Employment from flying away. Mr. Tipping's Water, and many other valuable Remedies, are the present most evident and convincing Proofs, and will incite Physicians to recover the best, and invent the most pleasant and efficacious Preparations. You cannot accuse the Doctor, That he impiously conceals any thing, which could preserve you, because he acts by your presum'd Instructions, that no Remedy shall be order'd, but those which are pleasing to your Apothecary, and which may be communicated to him, as a practising Apothecary. If you would have the great Improvements from the Application of the Physician to the frequent Experiences on the Virtues of the Drugs, and most genuine Preparations of them, you will reflect, that you importune him to destroy his Profession to save your self. It will then be your greatest Interest to joyn with, and assist the College, and to take the greatest Care, that, when the College Censors (the only capable Judges, and Authorized by Law) shall punish the Empiricks for their Practice, and the Physicians acting with the Empiricks in the undoing and killing the Patient with too much Physick, you may not be gull'd and sham'd by the Impudent

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dent Falsities spread by the vast Numbers of all the Parties depending on them, but that you expect or demand, that the Narratives of all these Proceedings of that Court of Justice against the Criminals shall be publish'd by their Secretary, and supported by the most demonstrative Reasons and Authorities, at the end of every one of their Sessions; that the People, especially the Reformers of Manners and Correctors of Vices and Immoralities, may concur with them to prevent the greatest Robberies and most violent Attempts on the Lives of the Sick. This Court acting under the highest Commission, will sooner reduce the Empiricks, than the Prosecutions, which by a small Fine improve their Industry: This Remedy is worse than the Disease, and the Disease is made stronger by it. The easie Vomit empties and sharpens their Stomach to devour more greedily the Patients. These Judges will determine all Controversies concerning the Rates of Medicines, which the usual Tryals cannot discern. The Fury concludes from the Attestation made of the now customary Prices, vastly different from those of the Shop; which is the Grievance complain'd of, and to be redrest. When the most clear and notorious Crimes and Defects of the present Practice shall have been examin'd and censur'd by the College, (which supports the Ends of its Institution, the Preservation of the Poople by the Sincerity of Advice, and the Advancement of the Art by improving Medicines in their Laboratory) the Deserters of it, and the Scriblers of scurrilous Lampoons to defame it, kept in Pay for this purpose by the Empiricks, the obviously Ignorant, who are now rais'd

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to the greatest Fame, and all the Extravagant, and Poor and Hungry, who importune the little Earnings from the present Governours of the Families, will be diverted by the Marks you shall affix, to make them distinguish'd and avoided. When you have impress your Brands on these Delinquents: That, the greatest Infamy of the present Age, will wear out, which has, degrav'd by the powerful Libertines and their Converts, idoliz'd the Physicians, spit on by the more discerning, and therefore less Superstitious, who have been dismiss'd from, or have been unfortunate in their Patients of the highest Dignities, who are, by the most industrious Idleness, incomparably ignorant of every necessary part of the Profession, Anatomy, the Names and Causes of Diseases, the Virtues of Medicines, and all the manners of Preparations, without the indispensable Improvements by Consultations and frequent Converse with the Faculty, without the least Vigilance on the Motions of the Humours, or Concern for the deluded Admirers: flying from all the difficult and dangerous, glorying only in the Cures of the Diseases, which Nature alone is able to remove. She is very sadly requited for all her Favours with the unlearned undirected capricious GuesSES, not Judgments, on her Powers and Tendencies in the Beginnings of many other, and of the severe perplex'd Fevers; and her wants of the most judicious Assistancces and Directions wretchedly supplied with Blisters, Punch Fuleps, Treacle, and the dull earthy Powders, in the place of the generous and naturally-crav'd Infusions of the Sovereign Alterative and Alexiterial Plants, experienc'd and admir'd in all Ages, but neglected by and unknown to them.

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Every one must pursue and seize on his Interest, discern'd by himself or presented to him by Information and Instruction. It will make the People solicitous, that in the place of the present vitious Remedies, the most efficacious may be retriev'd, and by them the more certain Cures of Diseases. This Relief can be only expected from the College Laboratory, when the Apothecaries shall have been confin'd to their careful	Pre-

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Preparations, and deliveries of the publick Remedies: and shall not invade the Practice, which prevents the Physicians from examining or communicating any excellent Medicines. The Publick Interest will require them to prevent and redress their Increase equally dangerous to themselves and the People, by rewarding the Attendance, and paying the best values of Medicines, which shall be settled. The greatest Interest is to detest the Physicians suspected to write many unnecessary Doses; by observing this the surest Badge and Signal of the Confederacy. The very many Out-liers must be commanded to come into the College and the Dispensary: their impertinent Pretences must be Exploded, and the Suspicions of their Insufficiency, and design'd Combinations with the Empiricks, prevented, which can be only by the College-Association, or their return to their Duty to the Laws, their Patients and their Profession. All the Crimes of Ill-Practice of Physicians and Empiricks, the vitious and intolerably priz'd Medicines can only be censur'd by that Court of Justice, from which the Injur'd will receive great Improvements of their Wisdom and Care of themselves for the time to come.

ERRATA.

*Page 99. later: p. 126. now: p. 157. ceas'd: p. 174.
most: p. 204. and the Names: p. 234. Curers:
p. 237. large: p. 240. Ipecacuana.*

THE
ANTIDOTE;
 OR, THE
PRESERVATIVE
 OF
Health and Life,
 AND THE
 Restorative of **Physick** to its
 Sincerity and Perfection, &c.

WHEN Physick (in which the greatest Trust is repos'd, and which frequently promises the greatest Sincerity) had been detected to be, as well as many other Professions, grievously corrupted, and the People by it oppress'd with intolerable Prices of cheap Medicines, and many destroy'd by the great number of them perfidiously prescrib'd in

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all

all Distempers: the Publick-spirited in the other Parts of *Europe* consulted with their Physicians of Integrity and Learning, by what Methods Themselves and the People under their Care might be preserv'd. Several Discourses were publish'd, and new Dispensatories were form'd; the needless Remedies thrown out, and the Rates of the most excellent cheap Compositions were adjusted and made commonly known. This prevented the *Chymists* and *Apothecaries*, and all the *Empiricks*, from invading the Practice by the collusive Pretence of giving Advice without a Fee, and (in appearance to the undiscerning Vulgar) for nothing, but with a power reserv'd of Taxing every little Dose at great Rates, and cramming the Patient with them every hour, as they pleas'd, to make vast Profit by Advising for nothing. They became sensible of the dreadful Consequences of this manner of their putting off their Wares; that the Remedies of *no* Virtue or Operation were to be given every hour, and the Patient deceiv'd, receiving no Advantage from them; or that the Sick was destroy'd, if those of Force and the active Qualities were press'd on them to make up the Salary of the daily Attendance. Many Regulations were enacted to confirm to their Physicians (suppos'd more honest than those *Empiricks*) their Privileges, and to confine the *Apothecaries* to their own Employment. And as the Corruption spread hither many Years since, and has been cultivated, and is now grown to its utmost

utmost Increase, 'tis reasonable this Nation should take its turn, and by their Example begin at last to Reform. When you shall be inform'd, that the Poor are in the greatest Distress in Sicknes, being incapable of giving great Prices for the Remedies; and are frequently undone by the extravagant Demands for the cheapest Medicines; You will allow, That Ways and Means must be found out to redress this Grievance, which oppresses so great a part of the People. When you shall perceive that the Affair affects your self, when the practising Apothecaries delude the People, by the Pretence of Advising for Nothing, and deal in Medicines of no Virtue or Abilities to relieve; because these, which do no Good nor Harm, bring in great Profit many days together, and they cannot use those capable by their Qualities to effect the necessary Alterations in the different Diseases, for fear of Loss to themselves; and because besides they are above their Capacity to apply without many dangerous Accidents; You will find your self concern'd to provide for your own Safety and Recovery in Sicknes. You will afterwards easily apprehend, that these *Apothecaries* governing the Families, admit no Physician; but who will prescribe the same dull and useless Remedies to protract and increase their Gain: and that, by the most necessary Consequence, Both will, from the Disuse of the most generous Medicines, decline into the greatest Ignorance of the most effectual Means of Curing Diseases;

Diseases ; and that therefore the Advisers from the Shop are not so very Learned and Experienced from seeing and making those Physicians Prescriptions, as you are perswaded to think they are. And when you shall reflect, that the *Apothecaries* will not permit the Physicians to learn by their own Preparation of any Medicines, the Goodness of Drugs and their Qualities, and improve their Judgments of Diseases by their Operations on them : and that the *Apothecaries* have publickly declar'd, That the Physicians know neither the Outside, nor the Inside of any Simple or Compounded Medicine, and that it is true, that neither can be known without the most diligent and accurate Enquiries into their Colours, Differences of Smell, and Taste, and Consistence ; will you not conclude, That your most fam'd Physicians (who are rais'd by obeying all the *Apothecaries* Injunctions) are most ignorant of the Nature and Cure of Diseases, and of the Simple and Compounded Medicines ? If you will entertain the most certain Truth, that in all Ages, till this last Corruption of 'em, the Physicians acquir'd and enlarg'd their Knowledge of Diseases, by carefully watching their Progresses from their first Invasion ; and of Medicines, by being conversant in observing their Goodness and Properties, and the best Methods of Preparing them for the Use of their Patients in extraordinary Cases : You will be oblig'd to grant, that this very Practice must be reviv'd, if you would be reliev'd by Physick, which sup-
poses

poses the juſteſt Diſcernment of the Diſtemper, and the exacteſt Knowledge of the Power and Virtues of the Remedies to be apply'd. And when you ſhall know, that the Phyſicians of the *Diſpenſary* revive the Uſefulneſs and Value of the Profeſſion, by improving their Skill in Judging of Diſeaſes by the great number of their Patients, and of the Goodneſs of the Simples and Compoſitions, which are prepar'd at the *College*; You will obſerve the great Difference between this and the other Party, who adviſing, when the *Apothecary* has almoſt deſtroy'd the Patient, and the Diſeaſe cannot be truly diſcern'd, and preſcribing Eight or Ten vulgar Remedies, of little or weak Virtues for the common Uſe, and having never prepar'd or examin'd thoſe or any other, muſt be defective, or rather ſolidly ignorant in theſe two eſſential Parts of their Profeſſion. You may wonder, that the Society has ſo long neglected and delay'd the Advancement of their own and the Publick Intereſt. The *Diſpenſary-Poem* relates, That the Fiend *Sloth* had crept into, and got Poſſeſſion of the *College*, and fill'd the Apartments and the Laboratory with Duſt and Cobwebs, and had ruſted and conſum'd the Veſſels us'd in the Chymical and the other Preparations: After many Phyſicians had been commanded by the *Apothecaries* to deſert it, and leave it, (as an Houſe uninhabited,) to a ſure, tho' ſlower, Decay. They were requir'd by them to invent and ſpread many ſpecious, tho' vain and falſe pretences

Pretences, to justify their Neglect of coming to it, and prepare the People to expect its Desolation and Ruine. They are uneasy and impatient, that it is not yet sal'n; but it may stand and survive the Malice and Fury of its Apostates, who have with it betray'd themselves. You may preserve the Society and the Publick Security, when you shall discover the first Causes of this Debauchery of its Members from their Duty and Interest, and of the great Depravation of the Faculty; and shall be able to apply the plain and certain Methods to attain its Recovery. The Tree of Life is describ'd as planted and growing very near to that of Knowledge; This does protect and defend the other. If that was true, which was noted by an Eminent Magistrate, "That every Age improves in Wisdom, "that he was wiser than his Father, and his little Son was then more wise than Himself; Your trouble would have been prevented, and the Affair would have been easie to you. But you will meet with many Difficulties from almost every one, you shall impart your Design to. It will appear absurd and ridiculous to oppose the present Usage and Custom of being govern'd by common Fame, or the general Noise and Clamour; or, if surpriz'd with any Distemper, of being requir'd by your *Apothecary* to depend on him, in the Choice of your Physician. You will incur the Displeasure of the impudent common Brokers and Setters for the Service of many Physicians, and of many Apothecaries

the caries with them, if you shall presume to advise with your wisest and most disinterested Friends, who had observ'd and remember the Gravity, Industry, Sincerity and Learning of the Physicians, they had formerly entertain'd, and who can only discern the Difference of the present Practicers from them, who do not pretend to the Study of the Art, or dare inform the Patient of the Necessity of viewing the first parts of the Disease (dreading to offend the Apothecary) to be able to judge of the rest: who are ignorant of the Goodness of the Simples, and of all the manners of Preparing them, for fear of lessening their Character, by knowing more than becomes them: and who consider the Patient's Welfare after the Obligation of writing very many unnecessary Medicines, for the Gratuity of the Apothecary's Attendance.

The Faculty began then to be a Nuisance to the Nation; to be perverted to this neglect of Themselves, and the Patient's Health and Life, when many strong Parties us'd to fall out of the Publick Houses late in the Night, and compell'd all they met to declare with them, that Sobriety should be left to the Brutes, and that Reason was only to be employ'd to furnish and improve the Pleasures of Sense, and the Refinements of Wit and Humour. The greatest Numbers, tho' they kept their Rooms, and did not break forth into the Streets, from the same Causes fell into the same Sentiments with them and their Resolution of making

making them to be Universally receiv'd and comply'd with. Wine and the hot Fermenting Liquors have been us'd in all Ages to raise the Spirits depress'd with Labour, Sicknefs or Age; and to make the Blood Circulate with greater force, and to dissolve the Cold, heavy and viscous Humours. But when these Medicines shall be taken in great quantities, in a constant uninterrupted Course, the Spirits will become tumultuous and rapid, and incapable of any steady serious Reflections, or evaporated into dullness and stupidity; both which are the effects of every Dose in the excessive Proportion. The hot Constitutions will by degrees be seiz'd with an Hectick of the Brain. The Spirits always burning and wasting themselves, and craving new recruits from the inflaming Liquors, shall be fierce, but feeble; impetuous, but not able to lay hold of any Idea of the stronger and greater kind of things of Moment and Importance. Their Errors, Follies and wild Conclusions shall be prest into the other Part, the dull and the sleepy, who are meerly Passive, and give Credit to their Projects by the weight of their Numbers. In all Ages Intemperance and Luxury have had these effects, to make the present Enjoyment and Mirth and Jollity come into the general esteem, to decry Business and any Concern for the Publick, to detest all Regard for the present or future, by Method or Order; and to expose and insult all the Proposals and Attempts for the Common Safety and the General Interest. This Party has

has increas'd and prevail'd and subdued all the Grave, and Wise of the formerly opposite Character. They are made to Abdicate and Abscond from all the Services to the Publick Advantage. The more Publick-spirited Gentlemen Acting with the Legal Commission, and others supported by an equal Authority, that of Nature, to bestow their generous Care and Beneficence to the Community; the Governours of Hospitals, or Societies for Employing and Reclaiming the Vicious Poor; the Reformers of Vice, and the Encouragers of Labour and Industry, are now condemn'd by them, and vilify'd as an Old, Antiquated Fashion, and as the nauseous Words of Laws and Vertue and Design for the Common Good. Great Numbers of most Professions are carefully Educated in these late Erected Academies by their Example and Instructions, and are sent forth with their most zealous Recommendations of their Capacity and Usefullness. They will not bear any other kind of Proficiency in the Arts and Sciences, and Suppress every one, who has not their Approbation and Licence. Our Physicians shall be taught by our bold and staring *Bacchus*, who can Epitomize all Physick into a single Sheet of Paper, much more than the Sober by their bashful *Apollo*, who has swell'd the Art into so many frightful Volumes. They shall learn more in our Company of the Nature of Diseases, than by seeing their rise, increase and conclusion by a troublesome Attendance, & shall Cure them with five or six of our Common

mon Remedies. The Youngsters rais'd by us shall instantly pretend to more Knowledge, Judgment, and Miraculous Cures, than all the Experienced Practisers, who have not made themselves known to us: We believe them, when they assure us, that all the College are nothing, compar'd with themselves; that they Cure by their own Inventions, never hear'd of, or Practis'd before. They defy all the Examinations and Approbations of the Society; ridicule all the Improvements from Lectures of Anatomy, and of the Nature of Diseases, and of the more nice and examined Preparations of Remedies. The Results of these Meetings, heated and disturb'd with fretting and stumm'd Wines, intoxicate all who are forc'd by their Importunities to hear and receive them, and are made at last to distrust their own Ability to chosse for themselves. You will plainly see, that many have been infatuated by them to a very great degree, when you Recollect the Discourses for and against the Surgeons design'd Petition for Relief against the Apothecaries Bleeding, and undertaking all Chirurgical Cures. The Sober and Considering Part were zealous to have Surgery Encourag'd, as a most Useful and necessary Art. The other declared, they would not think of the Argument, till they had a Wound or Sore; 'twould be time enough then to consider, for whom they should send. If I Employ a Surgeon to Bleed me, I must give him a present Fee. But you must give as much the other way, only

ly evade the Payment of it for some time. If I use an Apothecary to treat a Swelling or Ulcer, I have the satisfaction of being Visited seemingly for nothing, being to pay after many Months, when the Bill is offer'd. But the Surgeon may demand very much less, who sooner finishes the Cure by his greater Skill, and without the Expence of very many Medicines obtruded chiefly to Answer the Attendance. And if the Apothecary Bleeds upon all Occasions in the Family, and compleatly concludes some Cures in Surgery, the Surgeon will oblige you to Pay himself for all those Bleedings and Cures. The Truth prevail'd, and it was own'd, that, when a severe Case unhappily made difficult by unskillful Tampering requir'd his Care, he should then resent the former neglect of himself. It was not allow'd, that he would put back the Recovery. But the Surgeon was ready to have Bled, and to have Cured the Tumor or Ulcer, and will justly improve his Demand, tho' probably without explaining himself for their better Instruction for the time to come. But when the Apothecary has hardened the Swelling to a Scirrhus, kept in the Matter, till the Bone is rotten, you are forc'd to apply to the Surgeon. Can he have any part of the Skill, if you and the other Families had employ'd him in all the Cases of those kinds, to observe all the Manners and Degrees of the different Tumors, to adjust all the Treatments to the various Appearances? If he seems to doubt, and alter his Method, must you

you not condemn your selves, who have rob'd your selves of his opportunities of Improving his Art. The necessary consequence was admitted, That if you will be faithfully attended by that valued Profession, You must engage their Friendship and their Zeal to serve you, and industriously furnish them with all the easier Cases, to cultivate their Knowledge to encounter the more severe. It was suggested, that some Surgeons depending on the Apothecaries assist their Invasion of the Business of their own Society; but was detested as an infamous, perfidious Violence on their own Art, altho' made less scandalous by the common Practice of many other Professions. When you have Reflected on the Importance of being Skillfully and Faithfully treated in the Fractures of Bones, and Ulcers, and Fistula's, &c. Your Thoughts will Naturally move from the outside of the Body, to all the Parts within, and the Diseases which affect them. You will think it worth your Trouble to provide, that the Physicians may be made Skillful and Faithful to the Patient. You may redress all the Grievances the Faculty complains of; or those rather which you suffer, and by which you are expos'd to the greatest Danger, if you will inform your self what they are, and in what manner they may be Cured. The *Italians* have a Proverb, *That no Wolfe shall devour you, if you do not make your self a Sheep.* Instruct your self in the almost innumerable Articles, in which you have been Injured and Oppress'd; you will find

find your self willing to approve and take the Remedy. You have been deceiv'd in the great Expence for cheap Medicines divided (and subdivided into little Doses, and those very frequently prest on the Sick to make the unlimited Profit of every days Attendance. If you Object, That the Dearness of the Physick does not concern nor affect the Physicians. The Apothecaries from that Gain are now filled with Prentices, increast to twenty times the number, which could prepare the necessary Medicines. They Practice without a Fee, and put off many Remedies instead of it. Many of these given by one, who does not understand the Disease, (or, if he does, must give more and more, as the number of the Trade increases) will endanger and destroy the Patient. The ill Success shall be imputed by the undistinguishing Vulgar to the Art it self, when they think, that all Physicians give the same common Medicines. The Families, from the burthen of the Charge of the Physick, and their lessen'd Opinion of the Art, shall by degrees neglect to apply to any Advice. And, When all the easie Cures, which Nature performs by its own Powers to preserve it self, shall make the Honour and Profit of the Apothecary, the Faculty of Physick shall be more and more suspected or condemn'd, when it is not brought in, but to Diseases made incurable by the vilest tampering with very much Physick given only to remedy the Visits and Attendance.

dance. The College has many years past foreseen and endeavour'd to redress this Grievance, and the others, the Hazard and Destruction of the Sick, from the excessive Prices of the Medicines. They Address to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, that the value of the Medicines prescrib'd to the Poor might be noted on the Prescript, that the more efficacious Remedies might appear to them within their Ability to purchase. The Apothecaries represented in their Answer, (which appears in the Account of the Proceedings of the College in Relation to the Sick Poor, Printed by Order of the College, and with the Approbation of the President and Censors, *Anno 1697.*) That every Man in his own way is best able to make his own Bill, and refus'd, and compell'd many of their Members to withdraw their Subscription to the College Proposal. The City then desir'd the College to give that Charity to the Poor, by preparing Medicines in their Laboratory. And, because the Society cannot be suppos'd to allow any vitious decay'd Medicine to be us'd, but have of the best Drugs compos'd the publicly known and many peculiar Preparations in the greatest Perfection, many of the more sensible Families have desired to have theirs from the Dispensaries, and have observ'd that they are Rated very much under their usual Payment, without the Artifices of dividing into little Parcels, which make nine Parts in ten of the Expence. In a late Book,

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Intituled, *The Crafts and Frauds of Physick Expos'd*,
 All the Simples us'd in Physick are laid before
 you with the low Prices of the Doses, that your
 using them often in twenty four Hours will af-
 fect you little in respect of their Cost. If you
 Object, That the better sort cannot bear on the
 sudden to be inform'd, that the most excellent
 Remedies they can use are of no great value;
 that its like leaving off a Cloth Gown for a
 painted Callico, and it is at first strangely irk-
 some to want the Burthen of the other: We
 could wish, That Diamonds and Rubies, and the
 largest Pearls, had Qualities to give the least
 prospect of Advantage from their use. You must
 blame Nature, which has order'd all the useful
 Productions of the Earth in great abundance; or
 the Merchant, who Imports very great quantities
 at all the Returns from the respective Climates;
 or the Gardner, who never ceases from Culti-
 vating the Ground to its largest increase. The
 Chymist may be accus'd, who distils and pre-
 pares in his capacious Vessels, the Spirits, Oyls,
 Extracts, &c. and has brought the most mag-
 nify'd Elixirs and Essences to One Shilling by
 the Ounce, which affords many Doses. You
 may object, that Leaf-Gold is us'd in Cordial
 Waters, and on Boles and Electuaries, and that
 it is thought to revive the Heart, as it does the
 Eye. But no other Preparation of Gold re-
 mains in use, and the Leaf being not dissolve-
 able in the Stomach, is given only to amuse.
 Nothing can open it, or divide its Parts, but
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the strongest Spirit of Salt by it self, or in *Aqua Regia*. It may lie on the Coats of the Stomach, or in the Bowels, but will come off unalter'd. It prevents all Pills cover'd with it from being dissolv'd, unless broken in swallowing. It has this only use to please the Fantasie, as they lay it on the finer Ginger-Bread for Children. This, tho' one Penny purchases a large extent of it, on the outside of the Boles and Electuaries, or floating in the Cordial Water, affects you less, than the imagination of Bezoar and Pearl, being presented you in every Bole, which you believe from those long Terms and Rates in the Bill. But, as it is a Scandal to the Art of Physick to be suppos'd to treat all Diseases with meer Bezoar and Pearl only; It is an Affront to the magnificence and munificence of Nature, that it has produc'd nothing of any value but Pearl and Bezoar. But you know, that very large quantities of Pearl may be taken often in the Day in the Heart-Burn, without any considerable Impression on the Blood and Spirits. The most remarkable effect, is, The Decay of Appetite and Digestion in the frequent use of it. Mr. Boyle, from one Ounce, Distill'd but a few Drops of a weak poor Spirit, the remaining part was a dead unactive Earth. Shall the Patient be Cordial'd with this sorry insipid Powder, when the generous Spicy Plants and their Tinctures are neglected, because the Age has attain'd to the Prices they are Sold for? The fraudulent Traders in Physick have always had the

the new exploded Trifles, our Cordial Stones, call'd precious, (worth a Penny the Dose) the Unicorn's Horn, and many others, to sham the People into an Opinion of the great value of the Medicine. This and the Bezoar, (which is one instance of the lower Capacity and Industry of this time) are now possess'd of the Monopoly of Imposition and Fraud. The very subtle Traders consider, That by their little Efficacy and Operation, the Patient shall always be willing to persevere in the use of them, and by being able to give no manner of disturbance by doing any thing, their Credit and Demand shall be held and maintain'd, no one of the deluded Patients having felt at any time any Qualities, to make them blam'd or suspected. They are both of the Nature of your Snuff, without Perfume, or the power of making you Sneeze; if it neither conveys any Quality to the Head, nor draws any thing from it, it shall be taken every Minute, and retain its Credit and the constant use. But you may secure your self from being impos'd on in the Prices of these two, when you shall be assur'd, that two Grains of Bezoar are of the value of one Penny, and the commonly us'd Pearl affords many Grains at that rate. You may form a Judgment of the Collusion of the modern Practice, by which the Stone is pretended to give great Relief in the most grievous malignant Distempers, when no Physician or Apothecary can pretend to affirm any Reason, that the least Virtue can be

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expected

expected from it. It has been publickly tried, whether it could Expel the malignity of a Poison given on purpose, and was observ'd to Exert no kind of Operation. They cannot produce any one Argument to prove, That it can be Dissolv'd in the Stomach. It is form'd from the Dust lick'd from the Leaves by the hungry Goat, in whose Stomach it is found. If it gradually increases there many years, Can the Stomach of a languishing Patient be able to Dissolve it in two or three Hours? A Dog lately, after seven Hours, could not lessen its weight the least part of a Grain, tho' the Stone had been us'd before, and had the Flakes into the Center lying open at great distances. It was asserted from many Experiments before the *Royal Society*, that only one of the most violent Chymical Spirits was able to affect it. Almost all the Physicians of Integrity and Experience, who faithfully deliver their Observations of the Successes of their Medicines, have in their Writings avow'd, that they could not discern any Benefit from it, or reasonable pretence to use it. Sir Thomas Browne in his *Vulgar Errors*, makes his Estimate of the Folly of the Age, that it can by it be gull'd to so great a degree of Delusion. Our Physicians Discourse of it in their private Meetings, as a Trifle, and a Medicine of Mode; but admire it as equalling the Pyramids of *Egypt*, the only now remaining of the former Wonders of the World, having so long maintain'd it self in the Imaginations of the People. They were built
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at a vast Expence for no other use but to employ the numerous Poor of a Slavish multitude: Our Stone has Extracted as much Money, if you compute the time the Cheat has lasted, how often it occurs in every Bill, and the lofty Prices which attend its Name. It is of the last Importance to you to have the Question decided, before you are seized with Sickneſs, whether you can expect any Service from it, and to demand of the Physicians and Apothecaries, to juſtifie the pretended Cordial Qualities, with the Reward of being preferr'd before the Physicians of this and the laſt Age, if they can diſcover any one Quality in it, but the Hardneſs of the Stone; and, on the other ſide, if Silent, of their own confeſt Impoſture. Let us now proceed to the Remedies of the allow'd and admir'd Efficacies to preſerve Health and Life, taken from the Vegetables, Animals and Minerals, and the various Preparations of them by the two Pharmacies, the Galenical and Chymical. The above-mentioned Treatiſe preſents you the Rates of both in the Shop, as they are Sold, when demanded ſingly or mixt by your Order. We can here make you the Judge between us, and in your own Cauſe, if you will think it worth your Attention and Enquiry. We will forfeit yours, and our own Inter-eſt in the Verdict, if you can aſſign out of the moſt Cordial, the Riccheſt, the Deareſt Preparations, the Extracts, the Oyls, the Eſſences, the Spirits, the Volatile Salts, if you ſhall, in the moſt deplor'd weak-
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ness and freezing of the Blood, and sinking of the Spirits, be able to take the value of Five Shillings in 24 Hours ; or, if you will make the Experiment in your best Health, if you can bear of them to that Expence, and not feel the the greatest Disturbance and Violence from them. You may prudently stop, when you have taken the fourth part, and contemplate the usage of the Patients, from many of whom one or two or three Guinea's a day are collected by the Physicians, who still continue the old Subsidies and Payments. What will you think of almost three Guinea's in Emulsions and Barley-Water in every one of the 20 days, after the Stone had been drawn out ? And in a very poor Patient, of several Powders of the cheapest sort in a day, the value of which is able to Cure many long and difficult Diseases. You may please your self with believing, that this is the Sum Total of the Frauds of the *English* Practice, and that you are gratified with many other excellent Medicines to Cure your Distempers, altho' you are abus'd by the excessive Prices of the little Doses. But, as every Natural Agent acts to the utmost of its Power, and as the Virtuous are uniform in all their Actions, the Physicians cannot hold themselves within any Bounds, when they have the greatest Interest in putting off the largest Quantities of the present Manufactures of Collusion. They then stick at nothing, but press onward to outrun their Rivals in their pursuits of Wealth

Wealth and Reputation, and especially when a violent force urges them to make haste, as in this Case, to oblige their Patrons of the Shop. You will be surprized, when you are assur'd, that many of the commonly us'd Medicines are Impertinent and Hurtful, which you have taken from your Infancy upon all Occasions ; and shall be instructed to understand, that your Natural Powers, and the strength and goodness of your Constitution, overcame and expell'd your Diseases, although the Remedies you took were either of no Virtue, or were in the different Degrees, offensive and injurious. You have not the excellent Qualities and Properties of the Plants in the Distill'd Waters, and they are destroy'd by the Sugar in the Conserves and Syrups. The Natural, and Genuine, and Rational Preparations, shall be explain'd to you in another place.

It is then most certain, That the Simple and the Compound Waters, the largest part of the pretended Furniture of the Apothecaries Shop, are injurious Medicines, and ought to be Discarded the Practice of Physick. If you Object, That the Simple Waters Distill'd from one Herb in a cold Still, will moisten and wet the Mouth, and quench the Thirst in the Throat ; we allow it ; but assert, That they are Ungrateful to the Stomach, and that Spring-Water in an Acidulate *Tisane*, would have done those Services much better ; besides, a farther Effect and Operation on the Peccant Humours, the

Cause of the Disease. If you urge, That those Distill'd from Cordial Herbs are Cordial; we deny it, If they are Distill'd as Simple Waters, and not turn'd into Spirits by Fermentation, or Distill'd with the addition of a Spirit; but assure you, that the Elementary Water so far out-passes the little Spirit of the Scent of those Plants, that they only please (if try'd without mixture) the Nose and the Tongue in a very low degree, but lie oppressive on the Stomach, and are vappid, wanting the Mineral Spirits and other latent mixtures of Spring-Water, and having been kept long open, and lost the little Oily Spirit they had, when first drawn. But the Fraud lies in this, That you are deny'd and rob'd of the Tea or Tincture of that Plant, which would have had one hundred times a greater Virtue to relieve you. You may Object with great Earnestness, (because the People affect the stronger Liquors very much at this time) That the other, the Compound Waters, are very Cordial, excellent to raise the Spirits, warm the Stomach, heat the Blood. We Reply to you an Answer probably unexpected, That the Compound Waters are too good, and have too much of a pernicious Virtue. They are nothing else, than Brandy, or the Vinous Spirit, or *Aqua Vita*, vitiated with the Oyls of the 20, or 30, or 40 Herbs, brought over in Distillation with it; having left the true Virtues of the Herbs behind in the Mass remaining. The pure clean Spirits, (or diluted with respect

to the Distemper) will, like the Rays of the Sun, chear the Spirits, and give a generous Heat to the Stomach and the Blood. But the Oyls, which have always an Empyreum or Burntness, raise as many Commotions in the Stomach, burn the Blood, and irritate and disturb the Spirits. The Wind mov'd by them, offends the Stomach first, and then the Heart, by consent with it from the nervous Communication; the flatulent Fumes are troublesome to the Head many hours after the taking of them. But the Spirit of Wine, and the Cephalic, Stomachic, Alexipharmic, or Diuretic Herbs infus'd in it, give first to the Mind, when it understands the force of these Tinctures, the greatest hope and expectation of Relief, and please the Eye with their strong and vivid Colours, and convey into the Body all the Powers to change and alter the Humours, and revive the almost dying Spirits, which can be given by the utmost Effort of Nature's Design to assist and preserve Life. You are your selves, tho' you do not know it, fallen into the same Sentiment with us. The Nobility and the Gentry, and the Porters and Carmen, do now call for clean Brandy, or *Usquebaugh*, or *Ratafia*, (both Tinctures) in this and all the other Nations of *Europe*. The 2 or 3000 Compound Waters of the *Germans*, and the Hundreds, which formerly fill'd our Strong-Water Shops, are lost and diffus'd, or remain only in the Printed and Authoriz'd Recelpts. The Dri-

vers some years since, and the Coachmen, perfum'd the Roads with them, had the Heat of an *Ætna* rising in their Throats, and the Scents of the Oyls sticking, like Soot, to the Roofs of their Mouths. But have not all Physicians, in all Ages, order'd the Juleps to their Patients, of the Simple and Compound Waters, since the first Distilling of them? They have never Advis'd them in many Distempers, in others they allow'd them sparingly, and gave them only in Faintness, and now and then to refresh the Spirits; but insisted on the Infusions, or Decoctions, or the Medicines in substance, from which they only expected the Cure of the Disease. But, (which is in this Article the Grievance of the *English* Practice) they are given, and almost all the other good Medicines laid aside, to Children new-Born, in all Diseases, in all the hours of the Day, to the certain Destruction of the Patient, if he is capable of being kill'd by the pernicious Heat and Disorders from them. They destroy, first, positively, by Inflaming and Burning the Stomach, the Blood and the Spirits, and have no power to alter the Acid, or Acrid, or Sulphureous morbid Humour, or to make any Separation or Secretion, but in great hurry and rage by the Pores, which Nature is not at all times ready to comply with, and are therefore greatly injurious, having rais'd violent Commotions in the Blood, and mixt more closely the Diseased Humours with it. And they destroy privatively, be-
cause

cause they fill the Place and exclude the use of the other Efficacious and Generous Remedies: by which the matter of the Disease would have been gradually and insensibly alter'd, and prepared for the proper and seasonable dismission. Are our Physicians then and Apothecaries wholly ignorant of the ill effects of Juleps given in all Distempers? The Sick and the Visitants have been by degrees strangely prepossess'd in the wondrous Opinion of their Virtues by the Current Practise of Physicians, especially that part who take every thing upon Trust from every Writer: And all the Authors have lately fill'd their Books with a confus'd variety of Cordial Juleps in all the Pages, to raise the Reader's Admiration by the multitude of Cordials. The vast Profit made from them, is the greatest and most cogent Argument for their Use. The Patient will easily take to a Guinea in the day, if he has no better Remedies to entertain him: and the Juleps are mixt up together in a Moment, as Wine and Water; but the making of a Decoction would require the time of sending out a large Number of the other, one or two to every Patient. Your Opinion of the Judgment and Integrity of your Physicians and Apothecaries, both supported by so many late Authors, will prejudice you very much in favour of the Distill'd Waters. But suppose you have the Decrees of the most Discerning and Experienc'd Physicians against their Use; whose Authority ought to prevail with you more than one Thousand of the Venders of them

them Byatt by their Gain, and the others, who
 are under the necessity of serving that Interest,
 and of courting their Favour, by the quick vent
 of their profitable Juleps. You shall have some
 of the most Considerable and Regarded Practicers
 but must carefully retain in your Memory, that
 all the Physicians in former Ages, when the Pa-
 tients Service and Recovery were chiefly pursu-
 ed, very rarely gave Juleps, but in Faintness,
 but directed the most specifick Tinctures, Infu-
 sions or Decoctions to the respective Distempers.
 You shall first have the Judgment of the admi-
 red *Fernelius*, our second *Hippocrates*, rever'd by
 all the Writers since his Time. *At first* (he says)
the Physicians gave the Medicaments in Substance,
(the Powders, the Juices, or Infusions or Decoctions):
They have since, to please and humour the Pa-
tient, invented Distillation. Every Plant has an
alimental and a radical Specific Substance. The Di-
still'd Water is a part of the alimentary Liquor,
which has not from many Plants the least vertue of
them, without Scent and Taste: but if it has the Scent
and Taste of the Plants, its Vertue is as good as no-
thing. In Decoctions the Vertue is Extracted, but
the finer Parts vanish, and are boyled away; but
Infusion with a moderate Heat in a close Vessel,
takes out all the Powers of the Herbs, and lets not
any Particle fly away. After he has describ'd the
different manners of Distillations of his time; but,
says he, Distill the Plants which have the volatile
and grateful Scents which way you please, their Ef-
ficacy shall certainly be lost, as well as the Delicacies
 of

of their Flavours and Tastes. The most Experienced Platerus assures his Readers, That *Aque Plantarum non adeo commodè nec cum tanto effectu bibuntur.* If you take the Distill'd Waters of the Plants by themselves in a Zulep, you'll find yourselves disordered by them, and have scarcely any Benefit from the Use of them. If you mix a good Medicine with them, it will then be to some purpose to use them. Langius explodes them, because even the volatile part is dissipated and lost, and the real virtue does not discover its self in the Colourless Water, and produces even Melue, one of the Arabian Distillers, owning that the Rose-Water has virtues different from the Juice or Infusions of the Roses. The Judicious Wedelius wonders any one can esteem the Distill'd Waters, when they are sweet, that is, insipid; let the Plant be sower, bitter, or abound with any other Quality. It is pleasant to observe what a Pother is made by many of the Writers of Distillation, to preserve a good Opinion of the Waters. After they have bid you to be very cautious to Distill either this or that way, to have an excellent Water: They advise you, (if you think on tasting them, that they are worth nothing) to take what remains of the Plant, and to burn it in a quick Fire, and to extract the fixt Salt, and mix that Salt with the Water, then they tell you it will be good for something: But all the virtue of the Extract was destroyed by the quick Fire, and the Salt has only the Corrosive and Caustick Qualities of all other Salts well burnt, the Specifick Qualities

ties being all consum'd, which is own'd by every judicious Chymist. But if you mix the Extract it self with the Water, you shall have the Decoction of the Plant, and might have saved your self the needless trouble of Distilling. *Zacutus* therefore owns, That the Decoctions of the Simples are of admirable use to Cure Diseases, but we cannot avoid to give the Waters, with which the Patients shall not quarrel, when the excellent Qualities of the Decoctions have a little disoblighd their Palates. For this especial Reason, he says, the Waters, were first invented. You will not want many Vouchers of so clear a Truth, when you have heard what the two most Excellent Chymical Physicians of the Age have declared upon the Subject. *Conringius* writing of the Simple Distill'd Waters, avows that they are *infra Laudem*, that you will spend your Breath in vain, if you speak in their Commendation. He adds, *Most of the Waters want the sensible Qualities of their Herbs: The Purging Astringent and Attenuating cannot rise, as our Sences and Experience inform us: Those only Plants, whose Virtue, Scent and Taste are from the fine volatile Substance, give not nothing to the Waters. I say a little more than nothing; for instead of parting with their most useful Qualities to the Waters, we find a thousand times more of them in the Infusion of those Plants. And therefore, for very good Reasons. Those Waters have been rarely us'd to Cure Distempers, and the Decoctions of the Plants have been us'd before them by*
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the Arabians themselves, the first Inventers of Distilling, and by all the Physicians since, who have much follow'd their way of Practice. The most decisive Judgment will be given by *Angelus Sala*, the most accurate of all the Chymists, and the most Candid and Disinterested Moderator between them and the *Galenists*. In his Aphorisms he asserts, That the Simple Waters have not the predominant Virtues of the Plants. Being without Colour and Insipid, 'tis obvious, they have none of the Sulphurs and Salts, which are the very virtues of the Herbs, and which give them all their Colour and Tastes. Altho' there are some Waters, as of *Roses*, *Marjoram*, *Lavender*, *Rosemary*, which give a little smatch of their Scent, but how much is wanting of the Essence of these Plants, which lies in the Tincture left behind in the bottom of the Vessels? And therefore in another Place he avows, That no honest Physician of common Sense will depend upon them in any difficult Distemper: They are rather to be used by them instead of Common Water, to cool the Mouth in Fevers, or to make Infusions and Decoctions. But probably our Excellent *Sala* may be mistaken in this last Use of Distill'd Waters, for they are not as acceptable to the Stomach, as common Water, which has a better Body, which is every day us'd as the Vehicle of Nourishment or Medicines, by all Conditions of Mankind from the Throne to the Cottage; but the Distill'd Waters are dead and palling to the Stomach, Flatulent and Loathsome, and are rejected by every one Labouring under
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any Distemper, who is not prepossess'd that every Medicine must make him more Sick, by working on the Humours, and can venture to complain of any thing prescrib'd by his Doctor, or brought by the Apothecary. But to what purpose are these Authorities of the most valuable of the late Physicians appeal'd to in an Affair of which you are as much capable as they, to make the most certain conclusion of the little value of the Simple Waters. We refer the matter to your Sences, if you will Distill Tea or Coffee (the Parallel will be just in every other Plant) and then compare the Distill'd Waters with the Infusions of them in the boyling Spring Water. You cannot think it not worth the Experiment, to prevent your self, and all your Friends from being destroyed, when the prevailing gainful Prices of the Juleps shall certainly force them upon you in every Sickness. If you will heedlessly give Credit to every Physician, (who never considered the Question, by comparing any other Infusion with the Distill'd Waters) or Apothecary, who never made the Examination by any carefull Tryal, and has many weighty Reasons to Magnify their Virtues, and not appoint your Servant to sett the Stills on Work. You may cover your Coffee or Tea dish with another more capacious, and taste the drops sublim'd and running together in the Cover, and compare their Excellent Qualities with the Green Tinctured Tea, and the other of the deeper Colour. This Method discover'd by Accident, gave the first hint,

hint, by which Distillation was invented. A Philosopher had stew'd some Spinage in his Broath, and being call'd hastily away, clapt on a Cover to keep it hot, and returning, found a pretty deal of Liquor, which had run from the Cover into the Plate, in which the Poringe stood. He admired the manner of the Steam being stop'd, and afterwards trilling down in drops. The clearness of the Liquor, and the smell of it while hot, extreamly surpris'd him. He tasted agen and agen, but prudently went on with his Broath, and prefer'd the Substance before the Shadow. This happen'd not many Centuries past. 'Tis strange it had not been discover'd before, when Nature raises the Vapours of the Earth (and with them all the moving Particles of the Vegetables and Animals and Minerals, which are not elevated by the confined Heat in close Vessels, in which the Waters are Distill'd) and by the coldness of the Air brings them closer together, that by their weight they return into drops of Rain. The Vapours are stop'd by the Mountains, and, by the greater degree of Cold, are dens'd into drops, which trickling down make the rise of all the Rivers. *Galen* wishes he was able to separate the parts of Vinegar, as he in common with the People could part Milk into a Water, and Oyly part, and a third of a firmer Consistence. He declares he would undergo any Labour which could be put upon him (and he had Travell'd many Countries to Learn and Experience the

Vertues

Vertues of Plants and Minerals) to be able to separate the Water from Vinegar: that he might have it more acid, to quench the Fire of the Ardent Fevers, and to repel more powerfully in the outward applications: and he suspected the Fiery part of the Wine lay lurking under the Acid, and would have this disengaged from the other. Roses were first Distill'd. The delicate Flavour of this Water excited the Industry and Emulation of all the Operators. Every one of the Productions of Nature were by them put to the fiery Tryal, to discover their most latent Vertues, as a Treasure. Many other Admirable Medicines were brought to light by it. The Distilled Acid Spirits of Vitriol, of Sulphur (by a peculiar Method) of Niter, of Salt, of Alum, of Vinegar, are us'd to the most noble Purposes in many Fevers, and many others the most terrible Diseases. The volatile Spirits of Hartshorn, Urine, and the other parts of Animals are of the greatest Virtues in the Languishings and Faintings, and in forcing a straight and steady Motion on the Spirits tumultuating in the Hypochondriacal and Hysterical Disorders. The Volatile Oyls of Plants, as well as those following the Volatile Spirits from Animals, were soon discover'd, and were apply'd to the cold, dead Limbs of Palsies, and the Putrefy'd parts, seiz'd with a Gangreen. These three, the Acid, the Volatile Spirits and the Oyls, are the Product of Human Industry Employing the proper Vessels, and a stronger degree of Fire. But
Nature

Nature reserves to it self a part in the Vinous Spirits, which can never be obtained by Distilling, without a previous Fermentation. All the Vegetable Juices, which can Ferment, afford by Distilling the Flagrant Spirit, clear as Spring Water, hot as the Fire which rais'd it. From all the Vegetables, they are of the same Nature, and appear so, when duly rectify'd (as asserted by the Learned Dr. Cox before the *Royal Society*, and since own'd and demonstrated by all the Chymists). The Must of Wine, Beer, Cyder, of the Sugar-Cane, do not afford one Particle of this Spirit, till they have been open'd by the Natural, or hastened Artificial Fermentation. The Cures of the Syncope, and lesser Faintings, the over-powering the deadly Acids in the Stomach, the subduing the fatal Poysons of Pestilential Infections, have made this Spirit deserve the Character of *Aqua Vita*, the Spirit, to which Life must own its Preservation. The Progress of Nature in producing this Spirit in the Vegetables may deserve and reward your Attention. The Juice of the Fruit is first insipid, then sower and sharp: The Spirit advances, and gives it a generous Vinous Taste. This Spirit has the Power over the sharpness, and acidity, till it is by degrees wasted after too long Fermentation, the Acid then prevails and overcomes and depresses the Spirit, which is the Death of Wine being turn'd into Vinegar. You have then from the Plants, after Fermentation, a strong Vinous Spirit, which lay hid in the Texture and

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Mixture

Mixture of the Vegetables, and (if not blended with other Particles) would by its Fire and Activity have broken the *Stamina* and the tender Fabricks of the Seed, by which they are Propagated. But when these Particles are let loose by the Ferment, and are collected by Distilling, they are a Liquor incapable of Corruption, with the different Appellations of Vinous Spirits, like that from the Vine, or have the name of Brandy, from burning away in a flame. If you permit your Plants bruis'd to Corrupt and Putrify, from the Animals, which appear after Putrefaction, and which are observed in all the Mass; you have a Volatile Spirit, not to be distinguish'd from the Genuine and only Spirit to be drawn from Animals. But if you Distil the Herb or Juice, (neither Fermented nor Putresc'd) only the Elementary Water can be separated with a fine Volatile Oyl (if the Herb is strongly scented) in the Cold Still. The Oyl floating in the Water, makes it not limpid, but of the white Colour; or, if prest with a stronger Fire, the Oyl will rise in larger Quantities, and will float on the Water, and may easily be separated from it. But if this Oyl is wanting or not prepar'd to be separated from the Mass, as in the Musts of Wine, Cyder, &c. where the Spirit is not separable, you must be contented with the Elementary or cold tasteless Water. For if nothing else will rise, nothing else can come over into the Recipient. Distil the most useful cooling Plants or Fruits, Sorrel, Purslain, Tamarinds,

Tamarinds, the Juices of Lemons, Oranges and Citrons, the mere Water comes over, the Acid Liquor remains behind. Distil the Oyly or Mucilaginous, Plantane, Mallows, Almonds, the cold Seeds, or that admirable Natural Gelly, the White of an Egg, or the Gelly of Hartshorn, with the soft Fire of the Cold Still, you will have the insipid Waters, neither Oyly or Mucilaginous, but soft as Common Water Distill'd, to cool the Eyes, and the Mouth, especially when a good Medicine is added to them. If you use a stronger Fire, the scented Oyl is burnt into a stinking burnt Oyl, like that of Tartar or Hartshorn. The bitter Herbs afford a Water as insipid as the other. The restraining and binding yield a Water as soft and relaxing. The Vomitive and the Purgative raise a Water as insensive and unactive, as all the Antidotes from Plants to restrain their Violence. It will then be without difficulty observed by you, where the Controversy lies: That these Disagreeable Elementary Waters are put upon you in Juleps at great Rates to no purpose, but to amuse and deceive you. If the Aromatick and Acid Plants are most proper in your Case, you are no less, (as Sir Tho. Brown phrases the Delusion with Bezoar) gull'd and cullied with the Waters from them. For as the Distilled Waters of Chickens and Gellies, (the Knavery of the Physicians of the last Age) give only the Scent of the Flesh, but not the Nutritive Parts, as the Man in the Cooks Shop lost his present Appetite from the smell of

the Meat Roasting, without the least support of his Strength, or increase of his Bulk. These Waters then may be supposed to be beneath the Vertues of the Infusions, as a gilded Shilling is less valuable than a Guinea, or (which is the Decision between the Cook and the Gentleman) the sight of the Money beneath the Possession of it. But, why do not the Physicians and Apothecaries supply us with these Infusions, which have all the Spirits, and all the other Qualities of the Plants, which cannot fail to effect the greatest Cures? Because this, the most efficacious, part of Medicine is lost, at least in this Nation, and is not now known either by the Physicians or Apothecaries. The Knaveish and the Ignorant Physicians have raised in the People their Expectation of great Cures from the Juleps, altho' no Cures have been wrought by them in most of the Distempers. The People on the other side compel the other sort of Physicians to comply with the Mode and Fashion, and to apprehend and dread their Resentment, if not treated their own way with Juleps. We have gone many Years past in a Circular Motion: The Physicians first deceiv'd the People, the People are fond or eager to be deceived, and are Angry if any Check is given to the Current Usage. But for your Comfort, and to lay before you the present Practice, you are not abus'd so much, as you may begin to apprehend. You have had, especially of later Years, a more Fair and Honest Treatment from your Physi-

Physicians and Apothecaries. You have not had very many of the Elementary insipid pal-ling Waters. For of the One hundred and fifty of the Simple Waters appointed to be Distill'd in our wild Collection, the *London Pharmacopeia*, all are discarded, and do not fill or trouble the Shop, but about ten or fifteen, although the Glasses remain to affect your Eye and Imagination, that a large Provision of Cordials is always ready for you. Even these were observ'd to Mother and Putrefie, to throw down a Sediment, and grow turbid and unsightly, to be dead, being kept open to the Air without a Cork. For these weighty Considerations, they have been also dismiss'd the Shop and the Patient's Chamber; We mean the genuine Waters distill'd from the green Plants. You have something like them, by mixing a few Drops of the Distill'd Oyl with Sugar : a very little Pittance of this will turn a Gallon of Pump-Water into the pretended Distill'd Water. But the Oyl will broil in the Patient's Stomach, it will be turbulent in it, and make Nauseas and Fluctuations, and the Hickup and Faintings, unless, (as remark'd before) the Patient expects to be made Sick, when he takes this sort of Cordial. You will say, that this Abuse is insufferable, that such Physicians and Apothecaries ought to be discarded from any concern of the Sick, if they cannot be forc'd to a greater Sincerity to the Patient. But to make you easie, this Fal-

lacy and Cheat has been laid aside in great measure at least, and you have now only Milk-Water in the place of all the rest. This is made from three or four dry'd Herbs in all the Seasons of the year. You shall spend it before it Mothers, or is foul with a Sediment, or yappid with long standing open. If the readily fermenting Black Cherries yield a small vinous Spirit, it falls under another consideration. You observe then, that the Milk-Water stands in the place of the one hundred and fifty; that the pretence of keeping so many decay'd Waters falls with them. But is not then Milk-Water as good, as 'tis cheap? It is excellent to moisten and cool the Mouth, to dilute the Salts in the Throat in Thirst, and imbibe the Humours in the Stomach, and make the Blood more fluid. But all these are perform'd as well by Spring-Water, which is therefore directed in its place by many Physicians as preferable to it, and less disagreeable to the Patient. For its Latent Oyls, from the Herbs its made from, make the Sick uneasy in the use of it, when the Heat of the Stomach has set the Oyls on work, which were not perceiv'd by the Mouth, when it seem'd to be cool'd by it. We may demand of you to make a few Experiments, and examine this Affair of the greatest consequence to the Preservation of your Health. You may then for a trial, make your Small Beer and Ale, your Coffee and Tea with Milk-Water, or you may appoint your Gruels and Panada to be made

made with Milk-Water; and at another time, direct your Chicken to be Boil'd in Milk-Water, and at your Dinner you may drink Wine and Milk-Water mixt together. If you cannot bear in your Health, this Oyly, light Liquor, but which lies as a Load on the Stomach, sometimes many hours, (tho' it oftentimes send up the Fumes to disburthen it self) How shall the weak languishing Patient support so many Disturbances from it? There are none so feeble but they bear the Gruels and Panadas made with the natural Water, and the Emulsions and Tisanes, and the Infusions and Decoctions made in it of the Aromatick and Restorative Flowers, Seeds, or Leaves. The Hysterical, who appear almost dead, are reviv'd by this natural Liquor, and are made to relapse by a Spoonful of an ungrateful oyly Distill'd Water. In the Bath, the Spaw, the Tunbridge, in the Purging, and all the other Mineral Waters, (the generous Natural Juleps) the Salts and other Qualities are convey'd into you (tho' reduc'd to the last feebleness in some Distempers) by the most pleasant and useful Vehicle of the Universe. The Simple Distill'd Waters are by the more Sagacious pretended to be only the Vehicle or Conveyance of other Medicines, but, which is the other Objection against the modern Juleps, these are mixt with the hot Compound Waters so much more offensive, as they contain more Oyls in a much greater proportion.

Now we are come to consider the Compound Waters more particularly: You may be reminded to give your utmost Attention, because the modern Practice prescribes large quantities of these Draughts, in every Disease and Constitution, through all the Stages of your Sickneſs. You may object, That Cordials are neceſſary. Its allow'd, where the natural Vigour declines, or is oppreſt, but in many Fevers, and many other Diſeaſes, where the Natural Powers act with Vehemence and Rage, they are then not neceſſary, but pernicious. As the moſt Healthy are by degrees thrown into Conſumptions and Dropſies, by the immoderate uſe of the Spirits, or the Compound Waters eſpecially, the Spirits and the Blood being inſenſibly evaporated and ſpent by them; the very Feeble are hurried much ſooner into them, by the waſting of the Spirits, and the conſumption of the ſpirituous parts of the Blood. But (which is the ſecond, and a very important conſideration) there are Cordials of the Tinctures and Infuſions, which will be ſome time longer in raiſing the Spirits, and heating and moving the Blood, but will affect it to better purpoſe, by giving a laſting, and permanent force and vigour to the Spirits and Blood. And beſides theſe, you may have (if the exigency of the Caſe requires) one of the pure Spirits drawn from the Plants after Fermentation, or you may have any one of them improv'd by having extracted the Virtues of one, or two, or three of the moſt Cordial Remedies

dies in the World, as Saffron, the Aromatick Spices, or the volatile Acrid Roots, or Seeds, or Flowers. They may be given often in the due proportion in the more proper Vehicle to the Case. You are desired not to quarrel at the colour, that they are not transparent and limpid as the Juleps: they may be given you in a Silver or *China* Cup; and, if the Eye has not the pleasure, your Smell and Taste shall be entertain'd with the full and certain qualities of those admirable Drugs.

The Objections then to the hot Compound Waters and Oylly Spirits, as false Medicines, are, That they have too little Virtue, and that they have too much. First, they have not the Virtues you are promis'd and expect, because the mixture of the Parts, which makes the Colour and the Taste, remains behind, and nothing comes over with the Spirit, but the Oyl. As the single Spirit of Saffron and of Lavendar is only Brandy ennobled or debas'd by the Oyl of Saffron and Lavendar with few Particles to improve the Scent, and make a weakly sensible Distinction, but the Specifick Qualities are left in the Vessel, and may be us'd as a Tincture, or be Evaporated into an useful Extract. But this Tincture or Extract will comfort and strengthen you; therefore you have not all the Virtue in the Spirits, or rather you may have about the twentieth, or possibly the hundreth part. 'Tis certain, you are heated as much as so much Vinous Spirit or Brandy will effect, but you are rob'd of the discriminating

nating Powers of the generous Plants appropriate to the Distemper. What is said of a single Spirit from one Flower or Leaf, is infallibly true of a thousand. If the Compound Water is made with Spirit of Wine, or any fermented Liquor, the Spirit is Distill'd with the Oyl, but the Substance, or the Discriminating Parts, the true natural Signatures and Marks, which distinguish all the Ingredients, lie neglected in the Tincture in the Vessel. In the second place, They have too much Force and Power. The 20 or 30 different Oyls lie quiet in the colourless Water, but when mixt with the ferment of the Stomach, they struggle for the mastery one with the other. They first raise a Storm of Wind, fill the Stomach, till it relieves it self upward and downward: in two or three Minutes the contest is renew'd, till they have left that part, quitted that Scene of Action, when circulated into the whole Mass of Blood, and past forward into the Head and Nerves. The Confusions of the Spirits, and Pains of the Head, the Palpitation of the Heart, and its Motion made impetuous, demonstrate, That the fury of the Antagonists is not over in many hours. As long as the People would not depend on the Spirit, tho' as hot as the Flame, but demanded the united force of a large number of Ingredients, that they might take every good thing at once, and the Physicians were striving, who should advance his Name by a Water more compounded: the Old were every day decry'd and laid aside, and a New Compound

pound Water of fifty or sixty Ingredients brought upon the Stage. The *Germans* have had one or two thousand put upon them. The *English* have had their share. In the Dispensatory you have only 28, and, as was observ'd of the Simple Waters, only three or four of them are now in common use. You may resent this, but will be pacified, when you are assur'd, they are more than you want. When the Physicians in Consultation write the red coloured, or the white Pearl Julep, what hot Waters shall we have? Its answer'd, They are all alike; make the Julep high tasted, to be thought very Cordial. We depend on the Powders or the Boles, with the Sage Posset or white Drink, or we intend the Julep only for a Vehicle, and to wash down the other Remedies. The Imputation on this Fraud and Robbery of the Health and Expence extends only to the Juleps of the Simple and Compound Waters. You have the Spirit of Lavendar, which is an Infusion after Distillation; you have the Treacle Water by Infusion. The Volatile Spirits, and the other Tinctures of Saffron, *Castor*, *Elixir Proprietatis*, of Steel, and Opium, are often added to the Waters. The Physicians who direct them, confess the Compound Waters are not equal to them. Why do they not Distil *Castor* and *Assa fatida*, and Aloes, and Opium? Why do they and the People halt between two Opinions? If the Spirit of Wine has (when rectified) the highest force which human Nature can bear, and it will

Extract

Extract in Tincture all the Cordial Qualities, which are in any Simple of that kind, Why are the Distill'd Compound Waters us'd to the same Intentions, when their Strength may be taken down by mixture, and adapted to the Patients Condition, and when they are Cordial in the greatest degree, without any offence to the Stomach, the Blood or the Nerves? You shall therefore demand of the Physicians, for the time to come, the Infusions, or Decoctions, of the Cooling, Mucilaginous, Astringent, Bitter, &c. to be made in the most proper Liquors, the Spring Water, or the Waters of Milk not Distill'd, or the temperate and diluted Wines in the common Fevers, Pleurifies, or the Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and the Spicy Aromatick and Alexipharmick either in large Quantities in those Menstruums, or in Tinctures in the strong Wines, or the Vinous Spirits in the greivous weakness or wasting of the Spirits, or the attacks of the malignant and pestilential Diseases, or in the greater Coagulations of the Blood, or the more inveterate Obstructions of the Glands and Nerves. These, you are assur'd, will give you all the Particles, which compound the wondrous mixtures, of all the Balsams, Gums, Resins, and all the Roots, Barks, Leaves, Flowers and Seeds of all the Plants, and almost every Latent Virtue of the Minerals. You will have them more powerfully drawn forth than the feeble Strength of the Stomach and Blood can Extract, when the Disease has broken all the Natural Powers.

Nature,

Nature, (which, as *Pliny* observes, is, *In minimis maxima*) has given the Plants sensible, and therefore avow'd and uncontested Qualities. There is not one but has its own Flavour and Taste peculiar to it self. They are infinitely diversified. There are not words in any Language which can represent the differences of the Spicy, the Bitter, Astringent, &c. from those of the same Family. The Spices are hot or temperate, or binding or attenuating. The Bitter are binding, or opening, or rough or gentle, or Aromatick or Cooling. The Astringent are bides, either Acrid or Soft, or Sweet, or Bitter, or Salt, or Acid. The Acids are Sweet, or Acrid or Bitter. There can be no limits to the enumeration of the stupendous mixtures and blendings of the Qualities in the same Subject. All these, by a sudden or more latent and reserv'd Activity, evacuate or alter all the Humours of the Body. It may be avow'd, which is confest by the Experience of all Ages, that there is no Disease of the Head, the Breast, the *Viscera*, which may not be remov'd by the use of the Plants rationally selected and prepar'd. If your Judgment is defective, your Memory unfaithful, your Apprehension cloudy, the Aromaticks and Cephalicks will restore the Spirits to their natural vigour. If the Breast is invaded by thin or viscus Catarrhs, the Plants will give a consistence to one, and attenuate and expectorate the other. They restore Appetite and Digestion, open and strengthen the Secretions

tions of the Liver, Spleen, the Glands, and remove the Stone and Gravel, the Impediments of the Urinary Passage. You are most certain of having all the generous Qualities by extracting in the Stomach the Tinctures of the Herbs, if you take them in Substance, or if you Infuse them in the proper Extracters of them, the Waters, Wines, Spirits, either Acid or Vinous, or Volatile. There can be no fallacy, as in Distilling, put upon you. You have all the Taste, Colour, Scent in the Tincture, and nothing but the grosser Earthy part remaining, which then becomes useless to you.

When therefore your Prejudice in favour of the Simple and Compound Distill'd Waters shall be remov'd, it will not be difficult to prove and convince you, That the Publick has been grievously impos'd on by the *Arabian* Cookery of the Natural Medicines. All the Syrups are to be discarded the Practice of Physick, except the Purgative, and those which preserve the stronger and more durable Juices of the Plants, and these are never to be us'd, when the Infusions and Decoctions of Herbs shall be more beneficial and less injurious. The others are overcome and destroy'd by the Corrosive fermenting Sugar, which makes them Laxative and Irritative to the Stomach, Bowels, and the Blood. The Styptick, corroborating and digestive are impertinently joyn'd with Sugar, whose Qualities are opposite and contrary to their Virtues. Many of the Compound Syrups cannot maintain

maintain their Credit, when the Rabble of Ingredients they are made of shall be strictly consider'd, which are brought together, hot and cold, acrid and soft, binding and laxative. These with the sour and fretting Sugar give the utmost confusion and inquietude to almost all the Sick. But the uniform Medicines of two or three Ingredients, or the Specifick alone, are now allow'd to effect the most certain and observable Cures of most Diseases. The very reason on which these Syrups were brought into the Shop, and the Stomach of the Patient, is alone sufficient to decry them. That they might be kept and be always in readiness, that is, that a virious ungrateful Remedy should be put off, to save the Physicians and Apothecaries the trouble of saving the Patient's life, by a Tisane, Infusion, or Decoction, made on purpose, when wanted, which would require time and attendance to have them justly prepar'd. The Conservees and Condites, or Sweatmeats, can be only allow'd to convey a Powder or Gum, or Balsam, into the Patient's Stomach. The quantity of Sugar clogs and oppresses the Stomach, raises Flatulencies, and often proves Griping and Loosening, from the quantity of Sugar in many Boles equal to the proportion necessary to make a Glyster laxative. The Electuaries demand to be reform'd, being too large in the Dose, and have therefore at least the greater part of them been discharg'd from the Modern use. Many of the Powders and Pills are to be redrest to the

the rational Composition of Simples, not opposite and destructive to one the other in the mixture, and offensive and injurious from the Inquietudes and Commotions they raise from the fierce Contests of their Ingredients, when open'd and dissolv'd in the Stomach. The accurate and rational Composition of the Simples has been debated and settled by the Controversies of the late Chymical and Galenical Writers, or by many excellent Physicians of this Age, who have Espous'd neither Party, but united and improv'd the Observations and Experiences of both for the Service of the Diseas'd. When the Virtues and Powers of the Simples, applicable to any Distemper, and the number of the Ingredients shall be determin'd, there is no difficulty to form and prepare the Medicines. The Plan or Draught of Pharmacy may be taken from a late Author. He appoints of the most applauded Roots, Leaves, Flowers, and Seeds, to raise and invigorate the Spirits flaccid and feeble. Let them be powder'd and sifted. The manner obvious, tho' by the common Collusion, your Bark and Pearl are set at a great Price by being only treated or prepar'd in this manner. You may make them into an Electuary, by adding one or two or three Conserves, after the present mode; or rather, for the benefit of the Patient, with an elegant Sapa of a Cordial Fruit, or a more liquid Extract of the Plants, of much greater Efficacy than the Sugary Conserves. This will afford you 10 or 20 Boles.

If

If you use Sugar, you have a Condit. If you make the Mass more stiff, and mould it into the proper shape, you have the Tablets or Troches. If you add Almonds or Pistaches, with a larger quantity of Sugar, it becomes a Sugar-Cake. If you Infuse the Powders in Wine, you have a medicated Wine, with all the Virtues of the Ingredients in it. If you add much Sugar, 'twill be an Hippocras; if you use Honey, a Mead; if Water with it, a Metheglin. If you Boil the Powders with Water and Honey, and evaporate the Water, it will be medicated Honey; if you add Vinegar, an Oxymel. If you Infuse these Cephalick Ingredients in Spirit of Wine, you will have a generous Tincture; if you draw off a large part of the Spirit, you will have an Extract, containing all the Powers of the Plants, excepting only a little Smatch or Scent of the Volatile Oyl, which rises with the Spirit. If you Distil them in Spring Water, you will have a Simple Water of no value, the Liquor remaining in the Body of the Still being a very strong Tea or Infusion of one hundred times more goodness than your Water. If you Boil these volatile Plants in Water to make a Syrup, adding much Sugar, you will waste and evaporate all the active Parts, and have the grosser and more earthly embodied with a double or treble quantity of the fermenting Sugar. If you omit the Sugar, Sena and Rhubarb will

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make

make a Purgative Potion. If to the Extract you will join one or two of the Purgatives, you will have Cephalick Pills. These Plants Boild make a Fomentation for the Head ; and Sticht up with Muslin, a Cap for the Head. The Decoction, with the addition of one or two irritative Ingredients, makes a Gargarism. You may with a Gum or two make a Fumigation, and with an Oyl an Apoplectick Balsam ; or a Liniment, Oyntment, Cerote, or Plaister, as you shall use the greater proportion of Wax and Oyl.

If from the Review of the Cheapness of Medicines, you shall make the Inference, that you have been infamously treated in the Prices your Bills will present you with ; and if, in the second place, you shall begin to doubt, that the Waters are either useles or injurious, and the other most frequently prescrib'd Remedies of the present practice are clogging and disturbing, and oppressive from their mixture with Sugar, or offensive by the large number of Ingredients contrary and destructive to one another, you may on the other side begin to hope and promise your self, that Medicines well Prepared and Compounded shall be brought to your Relief. When you are led into a Surgeons Office, and see the Lancets, Incision-Knives, the Saws, and Trepan, you are seiz'd with Fear and Dread, that you may suffer by an unskillful hand. Will you think, that the Medicines, the Physicians Instruments, have not their

their Edge and Sharpness, and the Powers of Destroying as well as Preserving? And that it is not worth the trouble of any Reflection, who shall be sent for to apply them upon the approaches of Sickness. They have been describ'd by wise Antiquity, with two very different Representations: One, As the Hand of a Deity, or their Good and Preserving Genius: The other, As the two Edged Sword of their Enemies. The most Sovereign Drugs have been rankt with the Poisons, when they become as fatal, either from the excessive quantity of the Dose, or carelessly given to act with, and aggravate and increase the rage of the Disease. The Aromatics revive and exhilarate the Spirits. Their lively Volatile Oyl enters by the Organs of the Smell into the Brain and Nerves. They have been esteem'd by the remotest Antiquity, they offer'd them in Incence at the Temples of their Gods, and as the most acceptable Presents to their Princes and Friends. The Country is styl'd by them most happy beyond all others, whose Fields produced the Balsams, and the high scented Cordial Plants. To represent their great Virtues more distinctly; by their Heat and Spirits they raise the heavy unactive Spirits, either in the sudden Depressions in Faintings, or when by degrees drown'd and overcome by the Waters and Phlegmatick Humours. They are great Dryers, and of admirable use in Dropsies, and all the Diseases from the increase of the Serum of the Blood.

They attenuate the viscus Mucus of the Bowels, and have been always plac'd in the first rank of the Carminative Medicines. They are therefore the noblest Cephalicks, and demonstrate their activity, when given in Lethargies, Apoplexies, either inwardly or applied outwardly to the Sutures. They quicken the Sight and Hearing. They are the truest Cordials, and give a new and lasting vigour to the motion of the Heart. In the Pestilential and Malignant Fevers, the generous Spicy Drugs oppose the deadly venom. The heat and active motions of their Qualities raise the drooping Appetite, and vitiated Digestion. The Vomitings and Convulsions of the Stomach, the Diarrhea and Dysentery of the Contiguous Bowels are Cur'd by them. But if given in too large a proportion, they impress violent motions on the Spirits. The Headach, Vertigo, and Convulsions are the frequent consequence of the too large and too frequent use of them. They destroy in the hot and bilious Constitutions, in continued and hectick Fevers, and the frequently returning Effervescencies of the Blood. All the Bleedings are made or increas'd by them. The sharp thin Catarrhs are provok'd to a fierceness able to corrode the Coats of the Lungs. The Acrid, distinguished by their eager volatile Parts, attenuate the roapy Blood in Cachexies, the Cold Scurvy, Dropsies, and Palsies. They give a new and vigorous ferment to the Menstruum of the Stomach. They are the surest Remedies of all

all the Putrefactions of the Humours. But they are injurious in the hec tick and slow Fevers, they are too strong in the weak Constitutions, inflame and corrode the Parts, increase all the Hæmorrhagies, and provoke and irritate all the Fluxes of the Bowels. The Bitter, the most ungrateful of all the Tastes, cannot be us'd in Medicines, if their Virtues did not make amends by their salutary Effects. They are the most fam'd Stomachicks by detarging the Mucus, raising the ferment, and contracting the relaxt and flabby Membranes of the Stomach. They subdue the Acid Humours, and support the mixture and Tone of the Blood, in the intermitting and continued Fevers. They open the Obstructions of all the *Viscera* by advancing the mixture of the Blood. The Putrefactions of the Slime of the Bowels, and the Worms, are prevented or remov'd by their use. But they rarefie and thin the Blood to too great a degree in the hot and dry Constitutions; they incite and exasperate the motion of the Blood, they corrode or widen the extremities of the Blood-Vessels, and force the most violent Bleedings from the Lungs, the Bowels, and all the parts of the Body. The Astringents demonstrate their Use and Qualities, by contracting the Tongue, which tastes them. They contract therefore in the same manner the Fibres of the Stomach and Bowels. In the violent Vomitings and Dysenteries, they are the surest Refuge, but their efficacy is not less observable in the Blood it self.

They maintain and cement the union of its parts, the mixture is made firmer by the binding together of all the parts, which affected a Separation and Dissolution. The fierce Catarrhs, and the Hemorrhagies of the rancid Scurvy, and the Colliquations of the most malignant Fevers are check'd, controul'd, and overcome by the prudent Administration of the Stryptick Remedies. Outwardly they stop the Bleeding of Wounds, they powerfully repel, and support the firmness of the Fibres in the Ulcers of all the Parts. But, when us'd without Judgment, the deadly Effects are as obvious. In Palsies, Cachexies, and all the kinds of Obstructions, they detain and lock up the morbid Humours, and harden the parts into a Scirrhus. They are deadly by restraining the Catarrhs, ulcerate the Lungs by fixing the salt and corrosive Humours. They Choke the Asthmatick by binding up and stopping the Expectoration. The Dysenteries are made fatal by them, when the corroding matter is detain'd, which instantly increases the Inflammations and Ulcers of the Bowels. The Vegetable Acids, the Juices of Lemons, Citrons, and Vinegar, have been greatly extoll'd in the Cure of many Diseases by the remotest Antiquity, and these and the Mineral Acids have been frequently advis'd by the Physicians of the later Ages, which removes the unreasonable pretence of the late discovery of their use. The Nauseas of the Stomach, and the violent Ebullition of the Spirits and Blood are instantly remov'd

mov'd by them. Their great power is observ'd in their corroding and dissolving all Metals, as all the Animal Concretes, Pearl, Crabs Eyes. They Extract powerfully the Virtues of Plants and Gums. They coagulate and subdue all the volatile Spirits. They Depress the Activity of the Sulphurous Parts, which is commonly observ'd in the turning of Wine to Vinegar. They for the same reason preserve all Bodies from Corruption. All the Fruits, and all kinds of Flesh and Fish are kept many Months from being able to putrefie. Their use therefore in many Distempers must be very considerable, especially in the inflaming Heats, and Thirst consequent to them. As they cool Inflammations outwardly applied, they no less repel the vehement Motions of the bilious and oily parts of the Blood. They are therefore of that force in the most Malignant and Pestilential, that the very Alexipharmicks are rarely confided in without their being added to the mixture. One of the most valued of the late Authors avows, That without the help of Acids he would not pretend to save the Patient in the ardent Fevers. How great is their power to relieve in Faintings, and even the Syncope, either smelt or taken, when they prevent the Dissolution of the Spirits, and flying off from their Stations? That they attenuate and dissolve the tough coagulated Phlegm is obvious, from the great service they perform in promoting the Expectoration in Asthma's and Pleurisies. They

had in all Ages the reputation, and still maintain it, of being the most certain and powerful Diureticks. The Stone, Gravel, and the Earthy Matter they are form'd of are prest forward to be cast out, and, if of the looser texture, are often broken into smaller parts, and pass off by Urine. That they are Astringent, is evident, from the great relief in Bleedings of all the Kinds; first, As they make the Fibres of all the parts, close and unite more strongly; and, as, secondly, They subdue the boiling Ferment of the Blood, which forc'd the opening of the Vessels. That they are Stomachick is the Observation of every Table, from the Pickles, which are chiefly useful from their Acids, not only as they raise the Appetite, and quicken the natural Dissolvent, but as they depress the nausea, which are caus'd by the Oily Fumes of the Fatness of the Meats. But, which was the Observation of *Galen*, There can be no generous Medicine which may not be deadly, when unhappily applied. This is demonstrated from the deadly Effects of Acids in Convulsions of many kinds, the Palsies, the Hysterical and Hypochondriacal Diseases of the cold Constitutions. They are not inferiour to Poisons, when they prevent in Malignant Fevers, the Spotted, the Pestilence, the Small-Pox and Measles, the necessary Expulsion of the morbid Matter. They check the Perspiration, and all the Periodical Secretions, from whence innumerable Distempers have their rise. In the thin, sharp, salt Catarrhs,

tarrhs, they assist to the speedier Corrosion and Ulceration of the Lungs. They destroy the natural Balsam of the Blood, and forward the Atrophy and Consumption in the Hectical, and all the feeble Constitutions. From their frequent use, Stranguries, and Rheumatisms, and the Sciatica and Gout have been observ'd in all times to seize the Luxurious and Slothful, as well as prevented and cur'd by the Remedies opposite to them. As Water is the Universal Menstruum, and capable of receiving into it self almost all the Qualities, of the Vegetable, and many of the Mineral, it must be allow'd to be of the greatest use in Physick, when it can imbibe and retain all the morbid parts of the Blood, almost in all Distempers, and convey them to the Pores, the Urinary Passage, and the Bowels, to be ejected and dismiss. This Consideration will sufficiently recommend the more Simple Decoctions and Tisanes, and, when it is impregnated with all the Virtues of the Drugs in the many Infusions and Emulsions, it may deserve the name of the Universal Medicine. It quenches and allays the Thirst, it cools the heat of the Blood, extinguishes the Flame rais'd by the oily and volatile parts in their greatest Fermentations. It supplies the necessary Serum or Moisture of the Blood, and Mollifies and Foments the contracted and irritated Fibres of the Stomach and Bowels. It is the greatest Antidote against Poisons, and the almost poisonous Acrimony of the Humours in the most violent Vomitings and Cholicks.

Cholicks: It washes down the corroding Salts in Dysenteries, and Foments and cleanses the Ulcers of the Bowels. It is obvious to observe that the Tartar and Lees of the Blood, which stop and enrage the Kidneys, and Ureters are carried off in the current of Urine by it. The Viscous and obstructing Matter in all the Glands, the Cause of many Diseases, is diluted and loosened and made fluid to be remov'd and thrown off: which is observ'd in the great effects of the Bath, and the other Mineral Waters. But if the Natural Heat shall be over-power'd with a too large quantity of Water, the Stomach shall be oppress'd with the Load, Flatulencies from it shall oppress it and the Bowels, it shall Stagnate in the Blood Vessels and the Glands, nor make its way neither by the Pores nor Urine. The Spring of the Fibres shall be relaxt and weakened, and the Ferment of the Blood become dull and inactive. The too free use gives the greatest injury in the Fevers of all the Kinds, when the Vital parts of the Blood, which are always moving to the separation and secretion of all the immiscible parts shall be clog'd and chill'd by it. The Cachexies, Dropsies, Inflammations of the Bowels, and the Flatulencies of the Hypochondrial and Hysterical follow the Debauch of the over-cooling Liquors. The Fluxes of the Belly, Vomiting, and the great Discharges of the Salivary Glands are visibly increas'd by the larger Proportion of it. You will be surpris'd to be inform'd that any Detriment can come by the Use of the Earthy Alkalies.

lies. They are almost the whole Body and Collection of Medicines in use at this time. The Pearle, Crabs-Eyes, Coral, and the Bezoar, (tho' it does not deserve to be nam'd with them, which have at least the virtues of the Earthy Alkalies) are given singly, or mixt, or in the various Compositions of the Gascon Powder, Goa-stone, in all the Acute and Chronical Diseases. They Act on the Humours of the Body only as they are Passive. The sharp acid Humour deadens its self by having devour'd and dissolv'd the Alkalie Powders; as Vinegar is made sweet by mixing and joyning its sharpness with Chalk and Egg-shells. As the parts of these Powders shall be blended with, and encumber the fluid of the Blood, they stop the tumult of the Humours by lying in their way, and choaking the spaces of their Motion. It must be allow'd that they imbibe the Acidity in the Stomach, that the sourness of the whole Mass is by degrees Corrected by them. The superfluous Moisture may be lessen'd by the Earthy parts, if you allow a competent time for so large a Quantity, as you dry three or four Letters of your Writing by your fine Sand. For these Reasons they are Astringent, and are advised in Loosenesses, because they receive into themselves the irritative Acids, and drink up a part of the Watery Humour flowing into the Intestines. They are Sweaters, (and are rank'd among the Diaphoreticks of better Quality) but in the lowest Degree, the agitation of the Blood is only caus'd from the bustle in dissolving them.

You

You may take large Doses of them without Sweating, unless your Imagination, or your Sack-whey, or your Bed, or the Morning Season shall open your Pores, and give you a good Opinion of the Powder. Yet These, tho' they are avow'd to be fix'd, inoffensive and safe Medicines, can destroy Health and Life if used too often, and instead of the most Active and necessary to Encounter the Disease. They depress the Vital Balsamick parts of the Blood, the frequent use gives the pale Green Colour to the Face, and almost stops the Circulation. They destroy the Ferment of the Stomach, and vitiate the Appetite, and at last destroy it. Both these Effects are publickly own'd by the Confessions of the Secret Methods of the Crab's-Eyes and Chalk, and all the other Concretes of this sort. They Cement into a Cake in the Stomach, give the most violent oppressions to it, which Affect the Nerves into Faintings, and the Palpitations of the Heart. When too frequently us'd in the Sharpness of Urine, They afford an Earthy Matter for the Salts to combine with, and Form or Increase the Stone and Gravel. They have been often observ'd to change the intermitting Fevers into continual, and make the safe and declining Disease more lasting, and at last Fatal, by forcing a contrary Ferment on the Blood, and by locking up the irritative morbid Matter, which the opening and resolving Medicines would have dismiss'd by the Crisis of three or four Paroxysms. You may apprehend the Case by the story of the Traveller wounded
by

by Robbers. Many Passengers had past on and refused him their Assistance. When dying, he told the Charitable Assistant: 'Tis not the Robber has kill'd me, but the inhuman Travellers who have all neglected to raise me and stop my Blood, by binding up my Wounds.

You need not be inform'd of the great Uses and Effects of Vomits and Purges, when they are Cautiously and Prudently advis'd: that they unload great Quantities of Corrupted Humours, the glandulous Juice deprav'd, the Gall from the Liver, the Mucus or Slime which stops the Liquor flowing from the Glands into the Intestines, and covers the Passages of the Chyle into its Channels: That these Evacuations make very useful Revulsions from the Head, in the most difficult Diseases, and both Reciprocally from the Stomach and Bowels, when they are irritated by a large Flux of the Humours into them. The Ulcers and the almost venomous Eruptions into all the parts are drain'd and made clean by the Vigorous operations of these Medicines. The Vomits and Purges were first us'd in imitation of Nature relieving its self very often from Surfeits, and all the Attendants on them, and many other obstinate Distempers, by a fortunate ejection of the Corrupted Matter by these Evacuations. But your own Observations will inform you, that the feeble cannot bear either of them, without the hazard of losing their small stock of Health; that the violent Operations of both, have caus'd not only the most terrible Symptoms
of

of Fainting and Syncope, but have at last Expell'd Life it self. You are not capable of discerning and distinguishing the ill Consequences when given in many Fevers, when the Blood was, to its own Preservation, turning the Matter another way, or had not yet prepar'd it to be discharg'd. The first is often Fatal, as in the Small Pox, Measles, Malignant Fevers; the Latter may be as Fatal, tho' many days after, having rob'd the Blood of its Spirits and Balsam, (without lessening the Peccant Matter) which it may want to support it self, and Subdue the Disease. The consideration of the Genuine Use and the Abuse of Opium, will be now very necessary, when the Effects of Opiates on many Patients suddenly destroy'd by them are the common Subject of Discourse, as the Numbers of the Slain in Battles, or in Encounters of Parties. The Opiates are able to give quiet to the restless irritated Spirits, and to procure sleep and their Repose, and Recovery by it of their Temper and Natural Strength. They overcome the most violent Pains of the Head, of the Colicks Kidneys and the Gout. They allay the violence of the ebullition of the Blood, and give a more equal and steady Motion to the Heart. They stop all Bleedings, and the floods of the thin overflowing Catarrhs, and make them more consistent and capable to be expectorated. They arrest the Currents of the Humours into the Bowels, and prevent their being Corroded and Ulcerated in Loosenesses and Dysenteries. But the

the tender Spirits of Children, and those decaying of old Age, are easily destroyed by them. A Lethargick and Apoplectick Impression is often made by the too frequent use or the larger Dose. The Delirium is soon turn'd into Stupor and Convulsions, the Matter being forced from the Brain into the Nerves. The Motion of the Breast, and the other Muscles of Expiration made Languid; the Phlegm more viscous and tenacious, and the Inspiration of Air shall be fatally precluded. The Pulse sometimes is suddenly intercepted by Opiates, from their immediate action on the Heart by the Nerves, which make the Communication between it and the Stomach. That in Fevers and Rheumatisms and Gout, the Humours are hindred from the Separations and Secretions of them by the Glands and Bowels and by Urine, is evident to every wary Observer of its Operation on the Patient. These Diseases are therefore Protracted, and when the Vehement Ferment is detain'd, or forc'd into the more noble parts, become more violent or Fatal. Blisters may be imagin'd, being outwardly apply'd and appearing to raise the thin cover of Skin, not to be able to make any great Impressions on the Blood or Spirits. They are of great use, and have been prescrib'd in all Ages, when the Patient is stupid or Lethargick with a thick roapy Blood; if the Quantity of the Water is too great, and is rejected on any particular part, if the Acid Humours vellicate the Nerves, or wound or distend the Fibres in Rheumatisms.

But

But if the Spirits are restless and cannot repose in sleep, if they are violently mov'd by the Inflammation of the Blood in an ardent Fever, in a Constitution dry and emaciated, or hot and Sanguine, 'tis against the Instructions of common Sense to mix with the Blood the Corrosive Salts of the Cantharides, which shall force the Blood into the Kidneys, make the Bloody Urine, or by its Salts the torments of the Strangury, and by those Pains prevent Sleep, the most useful Natural Remedy to compose and confirm the Spirits and depurate the Blood. It may be every day observed, That in the delirious inflammatory Fevers, upon the Application of Blisters, the Tongue shall be more dry, the and Delirium increased: and the Convulsions, and the leaping of the Tendons, shall gradually appear upon the use of more Pain, clap'd on with design to quiet and appease them.

Bleeding is necessary in the Fullness of the Blood, and Expansion of it in all the Diseases from its Ebullition and Inflammation, especially when it is not able, or does not attempt to throw off its Impurities by the Pores, or the other passages of the natural Evacuations. But if it sinks the vigour of the Spirits, or breaks the internal motion of the Blood, or distracts it from the Exclusion of the irritative and morbid Humours by the Pores, the Salivary Glands, the Stomach, Intestines, or Urine; Bleeding, as well as the internal Medicines, shall add to the violence of the Disease, and destroy the natural Strength and Motions to expel it. Will

Will you then send for a Surgeon, and inform him, that he loses his Labour, unless he Bleeds; that he shall be paid by the number of Cuts he makes in opening the Vein, and by the number of Ounces of Blood he shall draw from it? This you will object is ridiculous. But is there more Prudence in suffering all the Medicines (which rightly applied will save, but if unhappily, must destroy, if the strength of the Patient can be overborn) to be put upon the Sick by every rash and ignorant Pretender, but especially by the Trade which vends them? There are three sorts of Advisers in Sickness at this time. The first are the Quacks, who are lately grown to a prodigious increase, whose greatest, if not only, design, is to make the Consumption of large quantities of Medicines to every one, who thinks, or can be perswaded to believe, he stands in need of them. They may be aptly compar'd to the Boys throwing their Farthings into an Hole at the bottom of a Wall. They gain considerably by all the many Farthings they can cast into it. But the Quacks have the advantage of them. Every Medicine, which the Mouth can receive, and, in this Case, the superfluity, which the Patient may refuse, is the reward of their trouble of coming to the Chamber. The second sort are the Advisers, who ought to have no other motive to direct the Remedies, but the Cure of the Patient's Disease, whether they bestow their Advice in Charity; or, as a Profession, with the customary Reward. You may imagine, that the Physicians are understood

in this Article. But you will after some time observe, That there are many of them recommended, or by many Artifices impos'd on the Patient, whose first Design is to order very many Medicines for the Advantage of the Trade, which raises them, and afterward to contrive, that the Sick, if possible, may escape the Dangers that necessarily attend the use of so many Remedies either clogging, or irritating, or oppressing Nature, when she is labouring to expel the Disease. The third is the great universal Physician of the largest Experience, and the greatest Power, and unsuspected Intention to preserve Health and Life. But This has been unhappily neglected, insulted and exploded, especially in this latter Age, by the inadvertency of the People, who have been deluded and prevail'd on to expel the Assistant, which overcomes the greatest part of Diseases in a very little time and with small Expence. This is (to open the Mystery to you, and you may give it what other Title you please,) the *Archeus*, or your good *Genius*, or a substituted Regent, or Viceroy, which preserves, defends, and protects, every part of the Universe committed to its Care. It has been rever'd and obey'd by the wiser and more careful Observers of its wonderful Powers. The Physicians, the most accomplish'd and experienc'd, have own'd, That they and their Medicines can effect nothing, but by its Energies joyn'd and united with them; that they are called, as in a Solemn Consultation, to approve, or cautiously correct its Errours. If it operates regularly,
and

and with infallible Success, the Physician discovers and remarks, and carefully assists all the Progresses to the Preservation of Life. If he interposes, it's only to remove Impediments, or to moderate, or direct or improve the natural Motions. This Subject deserves, and has been treated in many Volumes, by many Writers of the remotest Antiquity ; but may be represented to you in a brief Summary, or contracted Epitome. The Natural State of Health is chang'd and alter'd by Diseases, and is restor'd after the Expulsion of the Causes of those Diseases, or is at last overcome by them. There is a Period or Stated time for the continuance of all mixt, as well as animated Beings. The Herbs are Annual, or of two or more years. The different Species of Trees have each a respective Duration. The Lives of the various Animals, Fish, Birds, Quadrupeds, are prolong'd in proportion to the temperature of their mixtures. Their fluid and constituent Parts, being in a never-ceasing Agitation and Motion, must be repair'd by a constant supply of Nourishment ; and by this only, if you except external Accidents, the Specifick Condition of the mixture can be subverted and destroy'd. All Beings, simple and unmixt, endure without change or decay. The Duration of all mixt Bodies depends on the equal Balance and Harmony, or Agreement of the Principles, which compound them. You need not be inform'd, What are the Aliments either more solid or fluid, which repair the Humours, and by them the consistent

parts of the human Body. It may surprize you to hear it asserted, That the Air is the greatest Nourisher of all Animals, as well as Vegetables. The other Nourishments are taken at certain times, (and naturally in small proportions) this is every moment supplying the spirituous and moving Particles, and many others, which increase the Mass of Blood, and the more solid Parts. That many Plants maintain their Verdure, and largely increase their Bulk by the Air alone, is a vulgar Observation. That Fish, and the Plants cover'd with Water, cannot live without Air, is allow'd from uncontested Experiments. You will not doubt, that it can afford Nourishment, when you consider, That in the great Circulation of Matter, the largest part of all Bodies, while they live, and after Corruption, is by Evaporation convey'd into and mixt with the Air. The more gross and heavy are return'd to the Earth from whence they came. The Spirituous, the Watery Parts, the Oily and Balsamick, and all the other Fluids are sublim'd and laid up in that large and expanded Storehouse. That we by Breathing receive every moment large quantities of this Air by the Lungs into the Blood, is infallible from the sudden change of the black Venal into the Scarlet Arterial Blood; and the Air is seen passing into the Heart in the Dissections of all Animals, the Coats of whose Veins are transparent. Can you then doubt, That the full Draughts of Air every moment imbib'd by the Lungs and Blood, do give to it the Spirits, the Oily and many Earthy Parts,

Parts, to make a supply of the perpetual Expence and Wasting of it by the Pores ? You cannot fail to be convinc'd, that the Air furnishes a great part of Nourishment, when you consider, that it affects our Health and Life, if its Qualities alter it too much, after the same manner, as the other Aliments are known to do. Will the Meats of the hot or stronger Qualities, and the fermented burning vinous Liquors inflame the Blood into a Fever, by the violent Commotions they impress on it, or by degrees evaporate its Spirits, and introduce Languors, Despiritidness, or Consumptions ? In the same manner the heat of the Air inflames into Calentures, or moves the consuming Ebullitions in the ardent Climates. If the Cold and Watery Liquors and Meats oppress and drown the Vital Heat, and produce Cachexies and Dropsies, the Attendants on them : These are the Effects of the moist and humid Regions, and of the rainy Seasons in the hotter Countries. The Air moves with that force all the parts of Bodies dissolv'd, that it takes up all of them, which are not of the greatest weight and almost as ponderous as Earth. In Distillation, the Spirits of very many Bodies can only be forc'd over into the Receiver with the most violent Fire. But even the substances, or the whole mixt of Salt, Vitriol, Niter, Alum, the sulphureous Concretes of Bitumens, are made to rise into the Air, as well as the finer parts of the Aromatick and Scented Plants. Can you then wonder, That the Scurvy and Catarrhs, and Rheumatisms and Scrophulous

phulous Swellings are the Effects of a Salt and vitiated Air, as the Salt Diet of long Voyages, or the frequent use of Salt and Sower Liquors? The Airs corrupted or mixt with the stench of the slain putrefied Bodies after Battles, or by stagnating stinking Lakes are the Causes of malignant Fevers and Plagues; as the use of putrid and unwholsome Diet in Famines, or in the many Dishes of Luxury, not less corruptive to the Blood. Not only the Health, but the Humours and Complexions, and *Genius* have been usually deriv'd from the different Soils of the Countries; that is, from the various Temperatures and Mixtures of the Air, affected and fill'd with the Vapours from the Earth, which were receiv'd into the Body by the Lungs, as the greatest and most constant Nourishment. For this reason, many Animals of the different Climates, either cannot live, or propagate their Species in an Air, which every moment forces so many Nutritive Parts into them, which by degrees alter and deprave their Constitutions. But, tho' this use of Air must be own'd as most certain, yet the great Effects of its Elasticity or Springyness, the Discovery of our incomparable Mr. Boyle, cannot be easily comprehended. Life does immediately depend on it. This vigorous Springy Motion agitates the parts of all the Fluids, and protrudes all the moveable matter of all things. It moves the Oily parts of all inflamable and combustible Bodies, which cannot burn without its assistance. None of the fermentable Liquors can move their parts, with-

without the mixture and concurrence of Air. It impels and compels to motion all the parts of the Blood, and, by joyning it self with the more subtile Oyly parts, fabricks the Spirits of all Animals. This important Truth can be now only hinted to you. That all the parts of Animals, (tho' nourisht with Vegetables, which afford no volatile Spirit or Salt, without Putrefaction, in which the little Animals, the origine of those Spirits and Salts are bred) abound with the volatile Spirits. But the Vegetables open'd by the Fire, and receiving the Air to join with their Acid and Sulphureous Principles unite into a Body, which is fill'd with very large proportions of those volatile Spirits. And it is for this reason, that the Chyle is brought so much out of the way, from the Receptacle through the Thorax, and pour'd out into the Subclavian Vein, that it may be convey'd into the right Ventricle of the Heart, and pass instantly into the Lungs, to be mixt with the Air, without which the Chyle would not afford a generous Milk, or be convertible by the Circulation into Blood, for the reparation of the Spirits, and the nourishment of the solid Parts. One would think, when the Nourishment from the Air, and the other Aliments are proportion'd to the Constitutions of the various Kinds of Animals, (for they all differ in the Qualities of their Blood and the Tempers of their Spirits) that Health must continue uninterrupted, and maintain the different Periods of Life. But there

are two sorts of Motion, and two sorts of Rest, necessary in different Degrees to all Animals, according to their different Species and their Specifick mixtures, which distinguish them. These are Waking and Sleep, and Action and Repose. These are not absolutely necessary, but subsidiary Assistants to preserve the natural State of the Spirits and Blood, suitably to the Condition of all the Species. For many have no Sleep, and many have none or but little Animal Motion. Sleep, which is only the Quiet of the Animal Spirits which make the voluntary Motions, recruits their Force, and recovers their Temper; but the Vital Motions, the Pulse and Respiration are then perform'd more uniformly and steadily. The Heart beats more slowly, but receives more Blood, and expels it by a closer Contraction into all the parts. The Breathing is more flow but more deep, the Lungs receive the Air to their largest Extent and Capacity in every Inspiration, has a large stock of the Nutritive and Elastick Parts, which pass in a large Flood into the Blood and all the Parts of the Body. Waking gives a Tonick Motion and Exercise to all the Spirits. The Mind obliges them to be all in readiness to act at her Command. They are pressing forward into the Nerves and the Fibres of all the Muscles. When the Spirits are made to urge forward in motion, from the Brain through the Nerves, the Muscles are vigorously contracted. Any Humour stagnating in the Nerves is instantly expell'd; and all the Humours

Humours in the habit of the Muscles forc'd away and dislodg'd. The motion of the Blood is made more rapid, its mixture perpetually agitated, and all the Coagulations of the parts are broken and dissolv'd, and more and more united to the finer parts of the Mass. From it the refin'd stronger Spirits are supply'd to the Brain, and a more active and penetrating Menstruum distils from all the Glands to digest and dissolve the Food, and make the last and consummate Elaboration of the Chyle. This is succeeded by the Calm of Repose, like the returns of the Seasons of the Year. The Blood would Boil into a Fever. The Spirits would be soon wasted, and the Fibres of all the parts would be strain'd and broken, if not unbent by this Cessation from constant Motion.

Because the Nutritive parts of the Air and Aliments cannot be in every part converted and transform'd into the Body to be nourish'd : but there will be, as of Metals extracted by the Fire from their Oars, dross and recrements to be cast off. There are several ways by which they are rejected, the more gross by the Bowels, the Waters and Salt by the passages of Urine, and the Vapours by the Pores. This Dross or Recrements of the Nourishments, if detain'd, will vitiate and deprave the genuine natural mixture of all the Humours, especially if their Qualities, not subdued by Concoction, shall act with violence, instead of being united with them. As there are Aliments from Vegetables, which
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are surfeiting and poisonous, at least to the more feeble Constitutions, the Air is often fill'd with Vapours suddenly destructive to Life. As it poysons Plants by sudden Blasts, and not only destroys the Leaves and Fruits, but the Life of the whole ; it does sometimes blast and kill the Spirits, and corrupt the mixture of the Blood in malignant and pestilential Fevers. The Air abounding with Salts, and acid or acrid Particles, or a Mixture of them shall colligate the Blood, make the sudden violent Defluxions and Catarrhs, being receiv'd by every Inspiration into the Lungs. This is falsely, tho' vulgarly assign'd to the stopping of the Pores, which are then open to the profusest Sweats. This Poison of the Air, and the Colliquations of the Blood by it shall be powerfully oppos'd and expell'd, if the Spirits and the Blood have been made from the other most wholesome Foods, and they are not corrupted and weakned by the impure parts of the best Food passing undissolv'd and uncorrected by the vitious Digestion. Therefore in all Ages it has been observ'd and allow'd, that all the various Distempers, which disturb and destroy Life, are caus'd, or made more difficult and dangerous by the hurtful quantities or qualities of Nourishment. The Plants are destroy'd, if remov'd to a Climate, whose Air and the Juices of the Earth are disagreeable to their mixture. The Spicy Herbs shall wither and decay in a Cold Air and Watery Soil. The Succulent of the Northern Parts will

will not bear the richer Mould and the warmer Sun. The Diseases of the Vegetables are cur'd by the temperature of the Air contrary to and corrective of them. The Plants scorch'd and parch'd by violent Heats are recover'd of their Fevers and Atrophy by the moisture of the Night, and the Water of Rain: the Drooping and Dropical are rais'd and made to hold up their Heads by the warmth of the Sun. The Winds give them exercise to force a freer Circulation of their Juices in their Vessels. As all the Vegetables receive their Nourishment by the Elasticity of the Air, or the Pressure forcing the Liquors impregnated with the richness of the Earth into the Fibres of their Roots, and the Alimentary Parts of the Air into their Pores: All the Animated are forc'd by Thirst and Hunger to repair themselves with the other more liquid and more solid Foods. When the Watery Parts of the Blood are spent, the Fibres of the Tongue and Pharynx are sensibly disturb'd by the Circulation of the Blood, then not sufficiently diluted; and by the *Saliva* become more eager and irritative, which makes the Sense of Thirst. That of Hunger is made by the perception of the Fibres of the Stomach vellicated by the Salt and Volatile and fretted parts of the Blood, acting on it with greater violence, when the Oily and Balsamick Parts are expended in Nutrition, or sooner Exhausted by Labour and Exercise. The healthy natural State is preserv'd, when these Defects are supplied by the most simple

ple and agreeable Drinks and Food. And of these the most vigorous Spirits and the richest Blood are form'd by the natural Powers (not subverted by Luxury) acting undisturb'd with their utmost force, by which they are in the Stomach dissolv'd into Chyle, that is elaborated into Blood, from which the Spirits are made. This Artifice is equal to the preparation of the ardent vinous Spirits from the almost insipid Grains. They are first open'd by Infusion, and the latent Oily Parts are enlarg'd and expanded to give a Balsamick Sweet Taste: The succeeding Fermentation gives them a farther Separation, to be distill'd into the Cordial Vinous Spirits. The Animal Spirits generated from the more simple Nutriments are the most steady, permanent and active. The Blood is the most pure and generous, its natural Ebullition and Circulation equal and lasting, is capable of supporting the greatest Labours, and of expelling all the impressions of Diseases from external Accidents. The simple Liquid and Solid Aliments have Qualities very different from one another. Nature has given to Mankind, as well as Brutes, an Instinct or Impression, by which they desire the natural Medicines of Herbs of different Nourishments or Qualities, to balance the predominant Qualities of the other: the more soft and mucilaginous to temper the more hot and oily, as the succulent and watery to give a due mixture to the more firm and earthy. They are mixt together in the Fields for the use of Animals, the
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acrid and bitter with the acid and watery Herbs. This is the Natural Medicine and Physick to Mankind. The heat and flame of the Air of the torrid Climates is attemperated by a regular Diet on the moist and mucilaginous Grains and Fruits with the Fountain Water. The coldness and moisture of the Northern is counterbalanc'd by a stronger and richer Nourishment, and the use of fermented Liquors, and the warm and scorbutical Plants. The more acrid and attenuating Nourishments are sought for, when the Stomach and Blood have been oppress'd with the more gross and cooling Food. Nature suggests to Rest and Repose, when the Spirits have been weakned by Labour and Exercise. Labour and Exercise raise the Circulation, and with it the internal Motion of the Blood, when the more compact and heavy Foods had clog'd and retarded it, or the oppressive Quantities have filled it with an impure and indigested Chyle.

The Health, which is acquir'd by living according to the uncorrupted Dictates of Nature, is perfect beyond any Description. It is a Copy of the most exquisite Consummateness all Things appear'd with, at the first Creation, when they came bright and unsullied out of the Hand of the Divine Artificer. The Organs of all the Senses are perfect and clear from any kind of foulness. The Eye is able, like the Eagle, to view and regard the Sun. The Colours of all visible Objects are more vivid and surprising. The Odours affect the Smell with the
most

most ravishing Fragrances. The simple Drinks and Foods enter deep into the Fibres of the Tongue, and give a pleasure more affecting and more durable, than can be rais'd by all the Arts of Mixture and Luxury. The Perception of all Objects is bright and distinct. The Mind using the Spirits clear, firm and undisturb'd by the Fumes from a vitiated Blood, can regard every Truth, and distinguish and reject the first approaches of Error and Fallacy. All Impositions and Lyes are nauseous and offensive to it, as the most ungrateful Tastes to the Palate. It can desire nothing, but what is useful: it is rich in the prospect of the easie Acquisition of all things necessary: despises, with the greatest Indignation, living after the modes prescrib'd by vicious and sickly Appetites: and exposing it self to hazard or misery in compliance with common Practice and the fashions of the Time. The Memory is faithful, and never loses an Impression which it had ever receiv'd. It enjoys at once all the Scenes of the Life past. It contemplates the Body under it healthy and vigorous, and has an assured Hope of an uninterrupted Duration, as the Plants, the Trees, and the several kinds of Animals, to the Periods of Life assign'd them. This Reflection is the highest Strain of human Felicity. The *Euge* and Exultation of Nature at the first Formation, when all things were examin'd which were made, and were allow'd to be good, is the constant Entertainment of the Mind, surveying it self and the

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justness of its Faculties, and the exquisite State of the Machine it acts. Tully made this Reflection, when he avows, That one Day of this Life is preferable to the whole Life of the intemperate, and consequently stupid and insensible. Old Age advances, and is known by the number of the years past. The Changes come on insensibly, and the Weakness is scarcely to be discern'd but only by comparing it with Youth. Death arrives from the gradual decrease of the Animal and Vital Motions: The Mind is willing to Repose, having with infinite Pleasure for many Ages view'd and reflected on all the exquisite Workmanship of this Palace of the Universe, the greatest Entertainment, and the only End of Life. If any irregular Changes of the Seasons, or disagreeable Qualities of Food make any alterations on the Humours, the Blood, or the Spirits, they are not to be term'd Diseases, and are hardly perceiv'd, but are instantly redress'd, and the Disorders compos'd by the great powers of Nature, form'd for a Duration of the longest Life of all Creatures. This contracted force of Life made the Infant pass the years of the now greatest Dangers without hazard or complaint, like an *Hercules* victorious in his Cradle; or the Rising Sun bright and lustrous in the Clouds: Life grew on to Maturity, as the Fruits, which daily change their Verdure towards the vivid and surprizing Colours of Ripeness.

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This Natural Force is the only Preservative of Health and Life, either acting by it self, or asserted and directed by the Art of Physick. The Diseases which afflict Mankind are produc'd chiefly by Intemperance, by the too large or too frequent use of the liquid and solid Nourishments, prepar'd to give a false and unnatural Pleasure. For this end, the very Medicines, which Nature furnishes for the Cure of Diseases, are importun'd by the Senses in quantities, which render them destructive. The spirituous Juice of the Grape, and all the fermented Liquors, the hot Spices, are by their excess injurious, or made to sollicit and seem to support the quantities of Aliments, which the Stomach cannot break into the finest parts, but are turn'd undigested into Blood. This suffers from the frequent use the most violent Impressions, has its mixture and the harmony of its Parts vitiated. The Spirits, it distils into the Brain, are foul and corrupt in proportion to its Impurities. The large Doses of Wine intoxicate, agitate the Spirits into furious Motions, or evaporate them into dullness and stupidity. The frequent Excess makes an habitual Light-headedness or Frenzy, and makes us act with the greatest Disorders of Thought, under the appearance of Health unalter'd, judge falsely of every thing, not able to distinguish the most obvious Truths, and our Interest from Delusions, and the most injurious Deceptions. This constant and perpetual fury of the Spirits turns the most serious Affairs (as

in the Delirium of a Fever) into Banter and Ridicule, and makes the most Absurd and Impertinent, most grateful and admir'd. The Organs of all the Sences are rusted and made foul by the heaviness of the Spirits, which stagnate in the Nerves; or by their inquietude and restlessness, they are not sensible of the Impulses of the Objects; or are clogg'd by the lees and foulnesses of the Blood, which are lodg'd in all the Fibres. This necessitates the stupef'd Appetite to crave the fermented eager Liquors, or the larger proportion of the high tasted Aliments, and Satiety is judg'd by the load and incapacity of receiving any more. These oppressing the digestive Faculty, by their Qualities or Quantities, cannot be broken into the smallest Parts, and an uniform Chyle. The unalter'd Qualities pass into the Blood every day deprav'd and weakned by them, and increase its Diseases, and prevent its power of dissolving or expelling them by the Natural passages of Secretion. It becomes more rancid, or watery, or roapy, or acid. These Particles are laid up by the Circulation in all the Glands, which serve to depurate the Blood. The impure matter obstructs them with an Earth or Slime, or is fermented into Apostemes and Ulcers, the certain Causes of all Chronical Diseases.

That Nature has power to remedy its Disorders is most certain, if we consider the Plants, the Beasts, as well as Mankind. If you wound a Tree, it supplies a Balsam to heal the Wound,

and unites or fills the divided parts, and covers it with a Scar. If a Bough is broken, it furnishes a Callus, and makes it, as a broken Bone, stronger than it was. If you cut deep into a Tree, and carefully insert a Graft, it heals the Incision and unites its life with it. The almost dead and wither'd Leaves are reviv'd and refresh'd by Rain into their natural and healthy Colours. The Beasts recover from many Distempers by Abstinence, and Rest, or by the Plants they search after by natural Instinct. The Wild, in whom Nature is more vigorous, usually lose their Diseases in a little time, and arrive to the Period of Life assign'd to their Species. Their Wounds are heal'd of themselves, and their broken Bones cemented together by a Gelly, naturally turn'd at last into a solid Bone. Man, like the heedless and impetuous Children, over-magnifies every thing he is employ'd on. If any thing succeeds, 'tis all owing to his Sagacity and wondrous Skill. He bears no Rivals in the Honours of the Success: As the little *Fly* in the Fable, on the Wheel of the Chariot, wondred what a Dust it had rais'd in the Course. But without the Concurrence and Assistance of the Natural Powers, all Physick and Surgery are us'd in vain: they either lead to the Cure or finish it. The Surgeon by himself cannot Cure even the slightest and superficial Wound. He by his Plaster draws the Lips closer, and prevents or removes the Impediments: 'tis the Nutritive Juice which fills up the divided parts.

parts. The Bone is joyn'd by the natural Oyl, after he has reduc'd every part to their Place and Position. The Fibres are brought by Nature to fill up the Fistula and the Ulcer. This Truth is of the highest Importance, when clearly understood and firmly believ'd. It gives the most steady and unshaken hope and assurance to the Sick, that they are not destitute of Help from themselves : from their Nature acting by its own Medicines, Abstinence, or a regular Diet, adjusted to the Condition of the Disease, or Motion and Repose, and its own Sleep, and being able to cleanse and eject the Impurities by the known ways, by which it dismisses the Re-crements of Nourishment in Health ; and by methods therefore of which it has had the most constant use and perpetually repeated Experience. It is of the greatest Advantage, to detect and prevent the fraudulent perfidious treatment of the crafty and treacherous Advisers of all the Kinds. The Blood of it self empties its superfluous quantities by Bleedings of its own making. The Stomach unloads its foulness by Vomiting. The Spleen evacuates its Humours into the Liver, the Secretary more large than all the other Glands, and the Liver discharges them by the Gall into the Bowels. The Channel of the Intestines, more than six times the length of the whole Body, by its numerous Glands, gives a free passage to all noxious Humours, which the Blood can throw off into them. The Kidneys by the Bladder strein off the superfluous Water

with the Salts and Earthy Parts. That the turbulent and more airy Parts are thrown out and every moment evaporated by the Pores and the Lungs, in an insensible Transpiration, (to distinguish it from Sweat) has been observ'd by *Hippocrates*, and own'd by the Physicians of all Ages. But the most learned and accurate *Sanctorius*, first experimented in various Subjects many years together, that this Evacuation surpasses all the other regular Secretions. And that most useful Observation is owing to him, that as the Blood is always rejecting the turbulent Vapours, and chiefly during Sleep in a greater proportion, it does in every month in both Sexes attempt or execute a more solemn Depuration of it self, either at one time, or by divided and repeated Efforts. This has not yet been, by any Writer, apply'd to give the Reason, and detect the most natural and most rational Cures of the Periodical Diseases in both Sexes. From this Cause only the Periodical Headachs and Convulsions, as well as the larger Depletions of the Humours are to be deriv'd. Tho' in these Nature is often from various Accidents irregularly regular, as the Tides come in sooner or later, as the Winds force the Water from the Sea, or the Freshes above oppose their Current. There remains one extraordinary Secretion, which in great quantities dismisses the serous and pituitous Parts of the Blood, and with it large proportions of the acid and sour Parts, as well as the Humours obstructing the Nerves: by a Ptyalism from the Salivary

Salivary Glands, and consonant to it the frequent Expectations from the Lungs, by both which, as by a Salvation rais'd by Mercury, the Blood and the Nerves are depurated from their Diseases. You will not therefore doubt, That Distempers can be subdued by all the sound Humours moving to expel them, when there are so many Conduits and Passages ready and open to receive and reject them. The Blood and the Nervous Juice can recover their mixture and Crasis after the same manner, as Water is known in long Voyages to corrupt and afterwards to purge it self to the pureness of its taste, and the brightness of its colour. The Wines, and all other fermented Liquors do out-live many Diseases, after having rous'd their Spirits to oppose the acid and feculent Parts, which were moving to destroy them. They are ejected, as by the Pores, when the Vessel is open for their passage, the others are deprest and fall together to the bottom in the Lee. But this may be farther demonstrated to you in the most grievous Disorders, by which Health and Life can be invaded. The Apoplectick Fit very often passes off naturally, without any further impression, into a Palsie of the Limbs, by the strength of the Spirits protruding the matter from the Brain into them. Many Lethargies go off, as the Natural daily Sleep, by the Spirits raising their own activity and vivacity. The Epileptick Paroxysms seize with great violence, but end of themselves by the natural Strength, before any Remedy can

be brought. The Hysterical Affections, which appear little different from Death, cease, upon the Reviviscence of the natural Flame. The Convulsions are calm'd, when the turbulent Spirits have spent their fury: The Storm abates, and a Calm succeeds. If there are after them any Commotions of the Humours, 'tis only, as after a sudden and repell'd Invasion, to fortifie all the Frontiers more securely for prevention. The Catarrhs spend themselves, as the Floods of Rivers, when the Humour has flow'd some days. Vomitings cure the Disorders of the Stomach, and Loosenesses remove the Obstructions and the Colicks of the Bowels. There is not one of the many kinds of Fevers, which is not cur'd by Nature it self. The Inflammations of the Pleurisie and Peripneumonic abate, when the purulent matter has been ripen'd, made soft, and prepar'd for Expectoration. The continual Fevers, when Epidemical, are expell'd by the different ways peculiar to the Condition, the Qualities and Quantities of the then peccant Humours, by a Crisis, in one Kind of them by Sweats, in another by the Bowels, or by Urine, or by Expectoration, or Spitting, and these regularly mov'd in a shorter or longer space of Time, which has been regarded in all Ages with the greatest Attention by Physicians, who chiefly intended the preservation of their Patients. Nature cures great numbers in the most raging and violent Pestilences: She opposes the Venom, and finds out the most proper places of the Body,

Body, through which and into which it is to be expell'd. There are many Physicians and Quacks, who denounce Malignity, and the greatest Danger in the most slight and easie Disorders, with the design of putting off many Doses of Medicines, and to magnifie the greatness of the Cure, as you have heard frequent Instances of the execrable Villany of our Profession, when, being consulted with, after the former Physician had brought the Disease to a safe Crisis, they have assum'd the Miracle to themselves, and impiously denounc'd, That, but for Them, the Patient must have been Buried in two or three days. If you will farther allow, which is most certain, That, as Providence raises Winds to prevent and cure the Putrefaction of the Nutritive Parts of the Air and the Sea, on the very same design Nature excites the Commotions of its Humours, on purpose to prevent greater and more difficult Diseases, by a timely Expulsion of them, and consequently a more perfect Depuration of the Blood and the *Viscera*. All the Symptoms, compar'd with one the other, plainly demonstrate, That, instead of Danger, Health and Life are made more secure: Can you then measure the Ignorance and Inhumanity of the Physicians and Quacks, who seize on these opportunities to unload themselves, and load the Patient with multitudes of Medicines, tho', the natural Tendencies being ruffled and diverted by them, the Disease will be made more vehement and fatal. For it is most certain, That the common and

disregarded Diseases may become pernicious, if the Knavish tampering of the Physicians and Quacks irritate and detain the morbid Effervescence. The Catarrhs may be exasperated or fixt, and corrode the Lungs of the more feeble Constitutions into an irreparable Consumption. The Blood by the Brandy-Cordials may be heated into an Hectick or malignant Fever. The Vomitings or Loosenesses suddenly stopt by an Astringent or Opiate, may force back the separated matter (made sharper and keener as by Distillation) into the Blood, the Brain, and the Nerves, which will act its Tragedies in them to the most deplorable Events. If Nature acts its part with Strength and Vigour, and pursues the right Methods to reject the morbid matter; the Physician remarks its perseverance in procuring its own preservation; as the Gardener, when the Sun-shine and Rain succeed one the other, sees with Pleasure the Vegetable Powers putting forth the Leaves and Flowers, and Fruits. The Vintner, after tasting and viewing the generous Wine, determines, That its Emotions will terminate in its Depuration: that it wants not any thing to disturb it, while the active Spirit of the rich Wine, is, like a Monarch, compelling the Seditious parts to evaporate and subside in the Lee. But the Observations of all Ages inform you, That Nature it self calls out for the help and assistance of the Art of Physick, when the Natural Powers want to be directed, or supported, or made more sedate,

date, when they act with too much violence. This cannot want any sort of Evidence, since, by Instinct, and our Native Impressions, we demand Advice and Relief in all Distempers. If the Blood is inflam'd in a Fever, you importune the Cooling acidulate Liquors, which quench or allay the flame. If a Bleeding is naturally attempted, and the firmness of the Fibres, or the thickness of the Blood hinders the Stream breaking out, Art then interposes, and, by the Lancet, draws off the proportion necessary to be cast off. On the other side, The Natural Bleeding may be made in a part which cannot bear it, without being at present torn, and afterward inflam'd and ulcer'd, it may flow to too large a quantity, and endanger Life, by the sudden loss of the Blood and Spirits. The Stomach may be overloaded, and not able to reject the corrupted Humours: the Vomiting Medicines are then necessary. The Natural Vomits may proceed to a Disease, and require to be stopt or moderated. The Bowels want in the like Cases the Parallel assistances of many Remedies. When the Natural Agents are enfeebled by Diseases, from a long Course of Intemperance, or the sudden surprizes of an envenom'd Air in malignant and pestilential Fevers; the Applications of Medicines by the Art of Physick are then crav'd by the Patient and all the Spectators: the generous Remedies, experienc'd and approv'd in all Ages, are given, and infuse a new Life to the Heart, and the circulating Liquor, and from thence
moves

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If then the Diseases, which are subject to Nature, must carefully be distinguish'd from the more dangerous, and are to be Sincerely, and with the greatest Integrity, treated with few asserting and directing Medicines, and the more perplext and difficult with active Remedies applied with the greatest Caution and Judgment; You will allow, that the Profession, which preserves Health and Life, is to be valued from its Fidelity, and the exact Knowledge of the Natures of Diseases, and the just Application of Medicines to them. You observe, how solicitous we are, when a Watch or any pieces of curious Workmanship is handled, how anxious the Party concern'd is, that the Trifle compar'd with Life may receive no prejudice. The Infant Heir of a Crown is held with the greatest Care and Affection. It cannot be imagin'd, that the Art of treating so many various Distempers affecting the Humane Body, acting and being acted on in so many different Manners, and subject in every one of its Parts to so many Disorders, which are all capable to destroy Life, (if the Natural Powers want to be supported, or shall be broken, interrupted or perverted) shall be acquir'd without the greatest Industry, to attain to the Knowledge of every thing subservient to it. It may be compar'd with the Profession of the Law, especially, if you apprehend, that all Natural Agents act by the Natural

rural Law, which has decreed, That Life shall be destroy'd by Aliments and Medicaments, which are contrary to the mixtures of the Humours; and preserv'd by them, when they support its Crasis, and the Vital and Animal Motions. The Proficient in that learned Profession, must learn the Languages, in which the Terms and Maxims of it are delivered, must proceed to the Study of the Tenures and Institutes, must attend the Courts, and observe the Decrees and Judgments given in the various Cases, and remark the Reasons alledg'd, why the Case is allow'd to be Conformable, or discover'd to be Dissonant from the old or lately enacted Laws. In Physick, the Languages are necessary, in which the Art is treated. The Affections of the Natural State must be known, to distinguish, how it is affected in Diseases. The Observations made of both by the Writers of all Ages must be consider'd. The Alterations of the Air and the Seasons, the Influences of Motion and Rest, and of the Aliments acting on the different Constitutions with great force by their qualities or quantities, and the Instruments to relieve, and their Preparations, must be learn'd from all the Authors, who have writ on those Subjects. In the last Age, the Art was studied and practis'd in a manner very different from the present Mode. After the acquisition of the Greek and Latin Languages, in which the Art is deliver'd, and without which the Terms in the English Translations of Physick and Philosophy are

are not to be understood: The Physician was oblig'd to inform himself of all the Philosophy relating to his Profession; and because the Human Body is affected by the Air, and all Things us'd for Nourishment or Medicine, the Parts of all Natural Philosophy have a very near or remote Relation to it. The Places and Figures, and Actions and Uses, and Sympathies of all the Parts of the Body, are to be learn'd by frequent Dissections of Human Bodies, and farther illustrated and demonstrated by the comparative Anatomy of Animals. He then proceeds to know, how many ways they become preternaturally affected; what Corruptions and Alterations the Fluids, (the Spirits, the Blood and excreted Humours) as well as the consistent Parts, are subject to, and what are the immediate or remote Causes of these sudden or slow approaches of Diseases. He must inform himself of the proper and distinguishing signs of latent Diseases, and determine the adequate Indications or Directions for their Cure. He must read many Volumes of Observations on the almost innumerable Diseases, and their Differences under those Heads with respect to the different Constitutions, to detect the regular or irregular motions of the Humours to the happy or fatal Event. The Study of all the Instruments of Cure requires an equal Application, to know, how the Patient may be affected with the Air, Aliments, Motion or Rest, besides the more observed, which evacuate by Vomiting, Purging, Sweating,

Sweating, by Urine, or Salivation, or the potent Alteratives, and both from Plants, Animals, and Minerals, and in what manner and form they ought to be variously prepared with respect to so many Diseases diversified in the different Ages, manners of Living, and Constitutions of the Sick. *Hippocrates*, and *Dioscorides*, and *Galen*, the most exquisite Philosophers, and most elegant Writers of all Ages, were perfectly consider'd; whose Observations of the various Circumstances of the Human Body in Health, and the innumerable Variations of it, when afflicted with Diseases, how many ways it attempts its own Relief and Preservation, and by what sensible and known Qualities all the Aliments and Medicines can affect and alter it, remain at this time undisputed and confess'd. What Superstructures have been since made are found in the learned Writings of the most eminent Physicians of the later Centuries, when Learning began to revive, after the Devastations and Confusions of War had almost extinguish'd it. As the Boys educated in the Mathematical Schools are sent to Sea, to apply their Speculations to Practice, under the Direction of experienc'd Masters, and not presently put into the Command of a *Britannia* or *Sovereign*: The Physicians were introduc'd into the Knowledge of the Causes and Symptoms of Diseases, the Operations of Medicines and their Preparations, by the Advice and Councils of experienc'd Physicians in the Hospitals, or the Observations on many Patients advis'd at
their

their Houses. After a learned Apprenticeship of some Years under their generous Patrons of the Faculty, they undertook the treatment of the more easie and less threatening Distempers, compar'd carefully the Draughts of their Authors with the features and appearances of all the Symptoms, and arriv'd gradually to an assurance, that the Councils of those eminent Practicers would have the same success in the more difficult. The Physician employ'd his Pupil to observe and report to him the progress of a Fever to more favourable or hazardous Symptoms, if the multitude of Patients in a sickly Season prevented his attendance. The Junior had the first view of the Patient, when doubtful, whether the Disease might be conquer'd by Nature it self, or want the assistance of Art to promote one of its ordinary Secretions: If the Disease appear'd with great and threatening difficulties, the more Experienc'd was applied to, receiv'd a just and faithful Report of the Rise and Progress, and the Effects of every Application, and assisted the wary Suspicions of the Physician with his Judgment and Medicines. Every Family had then the watchful Care of their Physician to observe their Constitutions, remark the first Eruptions of Distempers; who committed them, if benign and under Natures Powers, to the government of the Parents, improv'd by his frequent Advice, to a competent Knowledge of the common Diseases and of the Remedies of common use. Their Medicines for the common Occasions,

Occasions, as Purges, Cordials, &c. were sent for, and bought at the usual known Rates at the Apothecaries Shop. But the Preparations of the greater force and importance, as Vomits, Opiates, the more efficacious Antidotes, the more accurate mixtures of the Alteratives, to repair the Spirits, rectifie the different Crases of the Blood, to direct and invigorate the Periodical Depurations, were made by the Physicians at their Houses. They entertain'd themselves with the great Improvements the Pharmaceutick part is capable to be rais'd to, and with the satisfaction, that the Patient should not lose his life for want of their easie Care to preserve him. They prevented the Patient's sudden Death from the Vomit or Purge being made by a careless hand too strong and virulent, and that both might not be on the other side too weak and feeble to effect the intended Evacuation. They observ'd in their Servants the greatest Exactness, that every Medicine was made of sound and useful Ingredients, and those duly mixt and justly prepar'd with the necessary proportions of Heat, closeness of the Vessels, and all the other Circumstances of Preparation. The Physicians were then distinguish'd from their Care of the Patients, with respect to the difficulty of the Disease, and from the Remedies they prepar'd (either Chymical or Galenical): their Skill and Knowledge of Drugs, their Qualities, Virtues, and the various Arts of Preparing and Compounding them to preserve and exalt their Powers, were observ'd and applauded. This
Practice

Practice was not peculiar to that time, but was expected and requir'd by the Patients from the first Invention of the Art of Physick, to the late Corruption of it from this neglect. 'Tis to this constant usage, we owe the Discoveries and Discourses of the Simples, and their Operations, with the often improv'd Arts of opening their mixtures and compounding them. The Physician cannot discern, but only by making the Preparations, and observing nicely the unsuspected Differences, whether too many Simples together are not injurious to one the other; whether the present Preparation retains the genuine Odours, and Colours, and Tastes of the predominant Virtues. But when, after the Civil War was happily ended, the Minds of the People, mov'd by those Confusions, like the rolling of the Waves after a Storm, continued violently to oppose and pull down all the Regulations from the Laws or Customs of the Publick; and when a new sort of Disturbers of all Order and Method, the Men of Wit and Pleasure, heated daily with fretting and stum'd Wines, turn'd all things serious into Jest and Ridicule, and insulted the very pretence to Reason, and the prudent direction of any Affair of the greatest consequence: The Physicians were assaulted and forc'd to comply with the new prevailing *Genius* and Humours of the Age. It came insensibly to be disesteem'd, and afterward singular and scandalous to be more solicitous of the Patient's Health than their own Entertainment

ment and Diversions. Many of them were chosen and reserv'd for the *Zanies* and Buffoons of the Societies of our new Reformers. But many Physicians continued to prepare the most valued of their Medicines, especially for the most difficult, Acute or Chronical Diseases, till the Fire of *London* dispers'd them to greater Distances from their Patients, when the Apothecaries hastily return'd to the Houses rebuilt. The Apothecaries (who till that time kept their Shops, and prepar'd all the common Dispensatory Medicines, and sold them at the known Prices to the Customers) were applied to in the sudden Disorders. The natural Vigour, which it self Cures the incidental Distempers from Colds, the casual Disagreements or little excess of Diet, and the benign Epidemical Fevers (which often continue mild and without danger many years, especially the intermittent, in the more healthy Seasons) expell'd those Diseases by the Secretions of the morbid Humours. The Apothecaries themselves, and the common People, the Nurses and Maid-Servants, applauded the great Effects of the Boles and Juleps, and were pleas'd with the discovery of great Skill and Knowledge never suspected by any of them before. It was wonderfully pleasing and surprising, that a new way was found out of being Cur'd without a Fee. But if the Disease, by more cruel Symptoms, gave the alarm of Danger, the Apothecary was desir'd, their Physician being remov'd far off, to acquaint them, if any one was nearer, and to

be speedily brought to them. He was importun'd to be the Messenger and introduce the Physician to them. This gave the Birth to an Evil Custom, which has perverted the understanding of the People, vitiated the Apothecaries Trade, corrupted the Profession of Physick, made the Expence of Medicines intolerable, and the quantities of the Medicines pernicious and destructive. The Physician, who is chosen by the Patient, or recommended by his Relations, may be presum'd to direct to the Shop the common Remedies kept in it for the publick use, and Advise one of his Preparations in an extraordinary Case, with regard to the Interest of the Patient, both in respect to the Expence, and the most certain Cure of the Disease. But if the Patient is passive, and has the Physician brought to him by the Seller of all the Remedies at his own Rates, he must then expect to suffer more Pains than his Disease is attended with. It was observ'd in the Pulpit, That a Patron may influence the Discourses from that Place, with an Illustration low, but pertinent: that he, who brings in the Fidler, will make him play what Tunes he pleases, and repeat them as often as he commands; especially if there are more Fiddlers in the Town. When one of the two Parties of Physicians shall play the common Time, the more grave and serious Tunes, and the others shall be eminent for the lively Ayre of the triple and jovial time: and the Profit of the Trade, which recommends them, shall rise by the

the former to ten times the Advantage; can you persuade your self, that a large number shall not call aloud for them before the other? The Emulation of the Men of Parts have at all times made the greatest Improvements of Arts and Sciences, in which Honour or Wealth are acquir'd. This inglorious Struggle for Advancement has made the Party study almost nothing else, but to impose ten times more Medicines than many Diseases require, or the Constitutions of the Feeble in dangerous Distempers can support. How ingenious has this Party been to sham and cully the Sick by the little divisions into the small Parcels to be paid for at the same Rate as a large Bottle not many years since? This has made the acute short Cases of their Patients (sometimes of one or two days) equal in Expence to the former Courses of Physick of one or two Months; and these to equal the old Stories of contriv'd Profusion, as the Pearl dissolv'd and drank in an Health, to above one or two hundred Pounds. This perplexes many of that Party, that they are defective in the quickness and pregnancy of Invention, and cannot arrive to the long Bills of the most eminent, only from the greater dexterity of robbing all their Patients. This is and will ever be the necessary consequence of the Court and Address to the Shop for Preferment to Practice and Reputation. But in this Practice, the exorbitant Bill rises from the surprizing Prices of the cheap Remedies; which, as was observ'd, lie ready in

the Shop for the common usual Occasions. For the Party in all parts of the Nation, who devote themselves to serve their Patrons, in laying the heavy Contributions on the Sick, are not capable of advising any of the most experienc'd of all Ages, or those lately improv'd by the great Industry of many late Writers, to be prepar'd on purpose for the Relief of the Patient in any very difficult Disease. The humble Party have not acquir'd the Knowledge of the Virtues of the Simples, or the most exact Methods of their Preparations. For when the Apothecaries had by degrees settled and confirm'd their Authority in the Families, and were become supream Heads and Governours in all Matters of this Temporal Concern, the Physicians were commanded by them to be wholly ignorant of this part of their Profession. We will not suffer any Physician to distil, or infuse or compound any Drugs whatsoever. Not many Years since, after the Death of Dr. *Goddard*, and many others, who were exquisitely skill'd in the preparing of Medicines, Dr. *Lower*, Dr. *Willis*, Dr. *Sydenham*, and three or four more, were applauded by their Patients after the use of their Preparations, which made the visible turns to recovery in the acute and chronical Diseases. These by degrees were brought to the necessity of surrendering by the fearful Examples of the more obstinate, to be decry'd to the unthinking People, as more careful of their welfare, than became the Physicians of the modern Character. Why cannot they,

they, as well as the others, prescribe to the Sick the common Distill'd Waters, the *Gascon* Powder, Treacle, and the Conserves and Syrups, the standing furniture of the Shops? Shall we be troubled by them to attend an hour to make an Infusion or Decoction, when twenty of the common Boles, and Cordial Draughts may be put together in that time? when we must be always abroad, and many Messages are calling out our Servants every hour? These Physicians are requir'd, not only to form themselves by disuse to the greatest Ignorance of the Preparations of all the Simples, and of the Compound Medicines, but are forc'd to raise the Apothecaries Skill, by Curing all Diseases with his Doses. If the Patient languishes and proceeds to the last Agony, the Doctor then brought in must freely offer himself as a zealous Compurgator, and justify all that has been done. He avows, That one of themselves, the best Physicians of the Town, had been call'd in Vain. He knows all our ways of prescribing, and, as you give us both the same Title, the Case would have been the same. The unhappy People are astonisht and amaz'd at the Declaration of the monstrous and brutal Levellers of a liberal and learned Science, with a Mechanick Trade of the Hand directed by it. Will it then appear strange to you, that this part of the Faculty take to themselves the neglect of all the Patients, and allow the very early Visits of the Apothecary in the morning, when after the Paroxysm almost always in the Night,

the most refreshing and strengthening Sleeps offer themselves to revive the wasted Spirits, and which shall never return but at that time, when he is to be disturb'd again, upon pretence of his diligence exceeding the Physicians? They are for this Reason expressly forewarn'd (and punisht, if they transgress) not to take care of the Sick in the Evening; when a sudden change of the Symptoms may make the Morning Prescript useless or dangerous. They must divide with the Apothecary, and leave that Season for him to repeat the Doctor's Sentiments of the Case, and run over the same Terms of Art, or declare his Judgment must be different, for weighty Reasons to be then Eloquently deliver'd to the numerous Audience. But, how is it possible, That a People, who have disturb'd themselves so often for their Liberties and Properties, should put their Health and Life into the Power of an Apothecary, to dispose of both, as he pleases? This happens from the greatest Errour in the World. It ravishes the unwary People, That they can send for an Apothecary, and have Advice for nothing, during the whole Course of a long Distemper. The Nurses and Maid-Servants join in the Admiration of our happy State, that we can be Cur'd at no Expence for Advice. Do you think your self able to comprehend and measure the height and depth, and breadth of this Folly, of exposing our selves to be treated by the day with Attendance at so much Physick as we can take off? The greatest
part

part of our Distempers are deriv'd from Intemperance, and require in the first place, the exact Regulations of Diet, to be applied with Qualities opposite and contrary to the Disease. These exactly adjusted are truly Medicines, and act as such, by cooling, nourishing, attenuating, and by assisting, or at least leaving Nature at liberty to separate and throw off its Impurities. But in this bargain, we will not pay for Discourse and Counsel in the direction of Exercise, of Repose, change of Air, a Tisane to be made in the House, or to wait a few Hours to observe, what Nature intends to act or can effect it self to dismiss the peccant Humours, but for the *Quantum* of the Medicines to be taken or brought in. You may therefore, (is tacitly offer'd to this Adviser) pay your self according to your own Mind and Inclination, by bringing in more or less Physick, as you think we are able or willing to receive. The young Heir in *Horace*, impatient to spend the great Estate, collected many years by his Covetous and Self-denying Uncle, sends for all the Pimps of Vanity and Luxury to come to him to his Chamber. He lies on the Couch, and intreats them to bring him all the Fopperies of Habit, the Perfumes, the Liquors, to allay and raise his Thirst, the Dishes to destroy and excite his Appetite. I will take them all you shall furnish me with at your own Prices, if you will wait the payment, till my Steward has collected my Rents at the end of the Year. You may come to me, as often as you will, as

the diligent Drawer in a Tavern, to put me in mind of taking of, and calling for more. I am of a lazy Temper, cannot think for my self: you shall kindly take that trouble, and be paid for your Care of me, as you shall rate the particulars in your Bills. The Artifice of saving a Fee from the Physician, is a new discovery of this Age, and that a very useful one to balance a part of the wild Expences of other Kinds. A Fee is a great Evil, and may return pretty often, in the other Case the Vexation arrives but once in the Year. This diverts the People from reflecting on the great hazard and disturbance from the many active and ungrateful Medicines. Let us be sav'd from the present payment of a Fee, we will risque all the other consequences whatsoever. The Trader in the Doses improves very artificially this terrour of the People to his own Advantage. If the wiser part of the Family apprehends, that Advice is necessary, the heavy Bill puts a stop to the pursuit of their real Interest. We can bear no more upon that Article, and the Physicians are under the Command of our Apothecary, and must be oblig'd to direct the Things he finds are order'd, and appoint many more. You may object, That the Imputation does not hold true in all Cases: That in many Complaints only two or three Remedies are administred. The Answer is obvious, That (when the Shops of Medicines are increas'd to fill the Town, when you have 8 or 10 in some Streets, 3 or 4 in every one, and no Alley or

or Passage without the painted Pot, and that every Village, which formerly had their Physick hence, has now two or three) as much Physick must be brought in, as the Family will admit of, and at Rates improv'd in proportion to the necessary Increase from the numbers of the present and future Prentices. It is allow'd, That if the Nurse and Maid-Servants declare their Opinion, that only 2 or 3 are wanting at that time, there shall be no more convey'd to them. But if the Disease runs high, and the Complaints or Symptoms are grievous; the Table shall in few days be cover'd with Boles and Draughts. These Complaints or Symptomes are of two sorts. They are either signs of the vigour and power of the Humours, acting in the proper natural Methods of subduing and expelling the then not dangerous Distemper; and in this Case, (which is the Prize and Fortunate Ticket to the Venders of Medicines) one or two Guineas by the Day may be taken or brought in, and Nature shall be able to overcome its Disease, and all the Medicines together, if they were of the neutral sort, (those of the common Practice for this end) which are able to do neither much good nor much harm. But if, in the second Place, the Complaints or Symptomes discover the violence of the Disease, the weakness of Nature; if it appears, that She has not strength to separate and expel the morbid Impressions on the Blood and Spirits; in this Case, a great abundance of Remedies shall be brought and prest on the Patient, but the least

Errour

Errour in one Dose, or the multitude of them, shall fatally weaken or disturb the natural Endeavours to preserve Life. Every thing is importun'd by all the Relations, which may serve their Friend, but one or two Doses of a good Medicine (and who would be attempting and doing many things at once?) this little Phylick is a great quantity, if you consider the danger of every violent Operation, when Life is almost overcome by the Venom of the Disease. Your hasty blow may fall on your Friend, instead of the Enemies who assault him. In a Storm, the Master of a Ship requires the exactest Observation of his Orders, is fearful and cautious what to resolve on. These Reflections are made by all the Artificers, where the work is delicate, or the Piece is of great value. That this multitude of Medicines is superfluous, and therefore fatal, plainly appears, from the many Recoveries commonly discours'd of, (and imputed by mistake to the Wine or other Domestick Liquors) when, after the oppression by many Medicines was prevented or evaded by the stubbornness of Children, or Natures more rational Reluctance and Resistance in riper years, the Natural Powers have reviv'd and conquer'd their Antagonists. Is it not from this Observation, of the different Quantities directed in the same Distempers, that the Physicians are lately with the greatest importunity recommended in opposition to the infamous Scriblers of long Bills of one or two Guineas a day, and These are more and more detected

tected and exploded ? Are not many Deaths of
 Relations, with the greatest constancy and assu-
 rance, imputed to the wretched putting off the
 insupportable loads of Medicines ? And do not
 the unhappy Inadvertencies of many Families re-
 fuse the Advice of any Physician or Apothecary,
 and less dread the Distemper than the large num-
 bers of Doses, they fear all Physicians and Apo-
 thecaries will thrust upon them ? But it begins
 at last to be discern'd, that there are two Sorts
 or Parties of Physicians ; one, which supports
 the Reputation of the Faculty, by the faithful Ser-
 vice of the Patient, with Medicines proportionate
 to the Condition of the Disease ; the other,
 which has no regard to the Distemper, Age, or
 Constitution, but their present Merit and grow-
 ing Interest, by destroying their own Profession,
 and the Patient with the oppressive Consumption
 of the Remedies. The former have in the Col-
 lege, by their Moral Statutes, prohibited their
 other Members from conversing with Empiricks,
 to prevent their being seduc'd and debauch'd to
 countenance their illegal Practice, and improve
 the growing Trade of vending many Medicines,
 with the hazard and loss of the Lives of the
 Patients : And not many Years since, when they
 had experienc'd, that their Faith given to ob-
 serve the Statutes had no influence on them, to
 prevent their Defection and Desertion to the Ser-
 vice of the Empiricks, inviting them to their
 side by the offers of great Fame and Business :
 They determin'd to expose them to the publick
 Disco-

Discovery, and assert their own Integrity and constant Practice in the just proportion of Medicines prescrib'd by them to the Circumstances of the Disease. They resolv'd by the majority of the Fellows to erect a Dispensary at the College, that by it the Publick might by degrees be made sensible of the cheapness of the most excellent Remedies, and the Quantity, which the respective Distempers require for their Cure. You were acquainted with this Design, in a short Account of the Proceedings of the College of Physicians in relation to the Sick Poor, Printed by Order of the College, *Ann.* 1697. with the *Imprimatur* of Sir *Tho. Millington* President, and the Four Censors. They inform you, That they had met with many Discouragements from many of our own Members; who, contrary to all the Obligations of Honour and Conscience, constantly discover'd to our Adversaries, whatsoever past in the College relating to this Design, and expos'd to them the Names of such as were Promoters thereof, that they might be kept out as far as in them lay, from all Patients, where they should be propos'd, and themselves be brought in. If therefore the Advisers and Visitors of the Sick for nothing, have for this Reason acquir'd a very great Interest and Power in the Families, that they avow, they absolutely govern them, and can bring in and turn out what Physician they please, can you doubt, that they bring in the Physician of no Honour or Conscience, to make the Advice
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for Nothing worth 20 Guinea's in a common eafie Fever, and 40 or 50 in others, but in longer Cafes, of Vapours, Rheumatifms, &c. of one or two hundred Pounds? Can you imagine, That this Party will not increafe to formidable numbers, when the young Physicians are promis'd prefent great Bufinefs, whether they have much Learning or Experience, if they will joyn in the Servitude to them, and in the oppofition to the College, with the fam'd Practitioners of no Honour or Confcience? It is often observ'd by the more intelligent and difcerning, That the great Defign of the College (of giving the greateft Benefaction to the Publick in the Publication, by their Practice, of the Cheapnefs of all Medicines, and the dangers from too many) could not fail of being embrac'd and gratefully own'd by the People, if all the Collegiates were of one Mind, and would act together in it. Thofe Gentlemen may carry their thought, if they please, a little farther, and joyn with the College, to make their Members of one Mind in an Affair, which fo nearly concerns the Prefervation of Health and Life of every particular, as well as the greateft relief of the Dif-eafed Poor.

That many Physicians are perfidious to the Interest and Reputation of their Profeflion, and Society, may not be fo much furprizing to you, as to be inform'd, that they are very defective, and have very little Skill in their Art, which confifts in the true Judgment of Difcafes, and the
Virtues

Virtues of Medicines. It has been frequently said, That the *English* Physicians are the best in *Europe*, and many of our Pretenders, will, with a Smile, thankfully receive the Complement, and confirm it; as the Children will always own to you, that they are pretty, and fine, and rich. But the present Physicians have the Honours of the very excellent Men of the later Years descended on them, as a Title and Estate convey'd from Ancestors, who had faithfully serv'd the publick. Sir Francis Prujean, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Bates, Dr. Glisson, and many others, had built their Reputation with the Materials collected from all the Writers of the Art of Physick, whom they consulted with constant Application and Zeal, to improve the Knowledge of all the Parts of it. But at this time, the admir'd Authors, who treat of the infallible and immutable Affections of the Mind and Body, all the Changes to, and in all the Diseases, and the innumerable Observations of the nice and careful Applications of Remedies to remove them, are laid aside and neglected, and by many publickly exploded and insulted. When Chymistry had arriv'd to an high pitch of Reputation, (and it deserves the greatest when it allows the truth of former Observations, and cautiously supplies the Defects of the old Preparations) the Physicians of this Party, first impudently extoll'd their own Processes of Medicines, and as impudently decry'd all the formerly experienc'd Methods of preparing and compounding. The People were told, That all of the Ages past
were

were Dead, who had not taken their wonderful Inventions : that the hard Metals and Minerals had greater force to break Distempers, than those from Plants, many of which produce only gradual and insensible Alterations.

Every Chymist obtruded his own Manufactures on his Patients, with a detestation of the Fabricks of every other Remedy. The deluded People were willing to take a Preparation never made or given before, in the stead of those us'd for many Ages, because unsuccessfully apply'd in the irremediable Cases : And this being new, now first introduc'd, had never fail'd of Cure. The Ravage they made was terrible, but the Fashion and Countenance of Great Persons, who knew nothing of the Affair, blew up the Fame of the Fiery Preparations, above the vulgar Infusions and Tinctures by a gentle Heat. How many from Gold and Silver and Copper, &c. have been us'd to destroy Life ? How many Hundreds from Mercury, Antimony and Arsnick have killed their Thousands ? What Numbers of the Sick have been burnt by the Spirits, and Oyls, and Essences, and Elixirs, or chill'd to the loss of the Vital Heat by the Acids, and the innumerable combinations of them and their fixt Salts. The Magisteries and dead Earths have destroy'd as many by being unactive, and effecting nothing to the Preservation and Recovery of the Dissolv'd. When one was cast off, there was instantly another to be try'd. The Expectation of being cured in an hour or two, instead of so many

many days; the imagination of five or six drops or Grains, instead of so many Scruples or Ounces: the pretty surprising Colours of the Drops and Powders made the People give up their Reasons to the Powerful and Modish Delusion. 'Twas pronounc'd in all the Chambers and in the Courts of Princes, that the Chymical Medicines would make Life Immortal, by Preventing and Curing every Distemper; and that therefore *Hippocrates* and *Galen* and *Celsus*, (who had no Chymical Medicines) and all the Voluminous Writers since the Restoration of Learning, were to be despis'd and neglected: and that no Physician ought to confess, having read and considered 'em, without the mark of Publick Infamy. But, Altho' the greatest part of the Preparations are not now in use, and a smaller part only allow'd a Place in the present Practice in some Cases, Chymistry continues still to Assault and Depress the more Rational and useful Physick, by intruding very many impertinent *Hypotheses* on the Art, which can admit of none. The Imaginations of the People have been heated and disturb'd by them, as their Stomach and Blood and Spirits, by the Preparations of the Furnaces. *Hippocrates* and *Galen* and *Fernelius*, and all the most Rational Practitioners, have been Exploded and Banish'd, because they were not acquainted with these *Hypotheses*. They are now going off the Stage, having been discover'd to be only Airy Amusements, which subsist no where, but in the restless Fancies of the Contrivers of them.

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You may desire to be inform'd how Nothing could make so much Noise in the World, as these Suppositions, which the Word Imports, have done. An *Hypothesis* is the waking Dream of a Philosopher or Physician, who believes he knows what can never be discover'd by his Senses, or any Conclusions, from them; and perswades himself, that Nature ought to act by the Figures and Motions of Matter, as he would have it. Give me leave to suppose, says the Philosopher, That Atoms are the Principles of all Things, and that they are of the very Figures and Magnitudes, which shall be appointed by me, and I will instantly describe all the Formations and Operations of all Corporeal Beings. Allow me, says the Physician, That the Spirits, the Blood and the Humours, are made of the figur'd Particles, and move in the manners I have concerted, there shall Remedies be applied to them, of these and these Figures and Particles, which shall soon reduce all their disorderly Motions. Let the Gall and Pancreatick Juice be suppos'd to give Rise to all Diseases, and that Gall and Juice shall be presently remedied. Let the Mathematicks be allow'd to describe Fevers and Convulsions, the Medicines shall be applied to Cure them Mathematically. The wiser Antients, and their Imitators of the Moderns, contented themselves with knowing by their Sences, and the necessary and certain Deductions from clear and undoubted Observations, the Causes and Symptoms of Diseases, and the

Qualities of Medicines and their constant Operations. The *Royal Society*, the great Restorers and Improvers of Useful Knowledge, acquiesce in the History of Nature, and the assur'd Proofs from infallible Experiments repeated and compar'd together, of the Powers of all the Parts of the Universe acting on and being acted on by one the other. An *Hypothesis* started by one of the Company, carries the Mind out of its Element into the Clouds, where it loses it self, till it falls back to the Review of the present Experiment, or of others to be made to illustrate or support it. A Watch-maker is discoursing of the Regulations of the Motions of a Watch; and a Wine-Cooper of recovering a Soure-Wine, the *Hypothesis* interposes the Atoms of Steel and Brass, and of the Juice of the Grape; the Artificers are lost, and forget the Wheels and the Liquor, while they gaze on the fiction without a substance. If therefore the Art of Physick begins, where the Philosopher concludes, that is, applies the certain Discoveries, by Philosophy, of the Qualities of all Things, which affect Health and Life, and deduces from the Changes from the Healthy State, the differences of Diseases, the Causes of their Symptoms, their Progresses to expel the disorder'd Matter, and considers the Qualities of all the Aliments, of Motion and Rest, and of all the Medicaments us'd to effect the various alterations in innumerable Diseases, which are deliver'd by all the Authors who have treated on these Subjects: Can the Profession support

support its Reputation and pretend to useful Learning, when the giddy and heedless People; perverted by the Fame of Chymistry, and the new *Hypothesis*, have been prepar'd to admire them from the Contempt of all useful Physick? This gives you the Reason, why all the Cautions, concerning the powerful and dangerous Remedies, Bleeding, Vomits, Purges, Opiates, Sweaters, have been insolently despis'd and ridicul'd; when all the faithful Histories of Diseases, and all the rational Methods of Cure, shall be forc'd to give place to the late Romances of *Hypotheses*, and single Remedies of extraordinary pretended Efficacies. You will apprehend why Opiates, Mercury, and Steel, and extravagant numbers of Blisters, are almost only us'd in the Cures of all the Diseases, with one sort of hot Cordials, only design'd to fill up the Course, and entertain the Patient between the Doses of the other. Besides, the Chymical Notions and Medicines have form'd a new manner of treating Diseases, which pretends to Cure by the dint and violence of a Remedy, without expecting and attending to the Natural Motions, and the proper Seasons of promoting or opposing them. Nature, in the greatest part of Disorders, ripens the crude disturbing Humours by degrees, as they were before made and collected. It requires more or less time to digest, separate, and eject the morbid Impressions, as the Causes, the Aliments in excess or injurious Qualities had gradually form'd them. This is evident in the pro-

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gresses of all the Parts of Nature, and in all the Fermentations, as in all the Mechanicks or Productions of Art, which only modifies the Natural Powers. Can the Gardener force the growth of his Plant, or the ripening the Fruit, but by applying the warmth of the Sun, and Water in proportion to the Conditions of the several Plants? Can you hasten the uniform mixture of the Parts of Wine, but with regard to its Principles, the force of the Spirits, and the consistence of its Body? This Order and Method is observ'd in all Diseases. The most Acute have a regular, tho' rapid, motion, of hours to expel the poisonous Humours. In the Small-Pox, Measles, Pleurifies, Epidemical Fevers, and the Intermittent, the Vulgar observes the first Symptoms, the Progresses, and the Stations of the Ebullitions in the ripening and ejecting the morbid Matter. There must be gradually made in the human Body, with respect to the heat or coldness, thickness or thinness of the Blood, a more sudden or hasty Fermentation and Agitation of the Matter to be expell'd, which must be regular in the different Constitutions. But our Physicians openly avow, That they will not wait the natural Signs or Directions, but will effect unheard-of miraculous Cures; that they will beat down all Fevers, kill what Symptoms they please, make the Delirious, Judicious, and the Raving, Sedate, in a few Minutes, by the force and multitude of their Medicines. This violence to the Natural Mo-
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tions prevents all the Separations, diverts the Secretions, makes the febrile Impurities stronger and more malignant, turns them into the Brain, when they were moving towards the Perspiration, Urine, or the Bowels, or a more remote Expectoration. The Causes of the Convulsions of Children, which would by the slow ferments have been collected and dismiss'd by gradual Diarrheas, or by the Glands of the Skin in the different Places of Eruption, are made more vehement and fatal by the hasty importunities of Medicines. The Spasms of the riper Years are continu'd and improv'd into all the Tragedies of the various Paroxysms, by the Pretenders to alter the intended natural Periodical Evacuations, which are to be forwarded with respect to the Perspiration, or the other Evaporations, which are regularly design'd. Nature very often confutes the precipitous and confus'd obtrusion of pretended wondrous Remedies, when, after the Physicians hasty Promises are expos'd by the Patients loathing the surfeiting Doses, Nature resumes the Cure, and (which is apparent in Epidemical Fevers of the slow and protracted kind, and in many Chronical Diseases) finishes in its proper time the Recovery of Health. There must be some Cause of every Event: Shall so many Physicians choose the precipitous and extravagant ways, and neglect the more rational and methodical without urgent Reasons? They are call'd after the Apothecary had treated the Distemper many days, and the People expect a

new and surprizing Medicine from the Doctor. They are not able to comprehend the orderly and sure Directions of the natural Powers by any of their own Remedies. They are ever oblig'd to contrive extraordinary things to do wonders, as Bleeding by Cupping, or Blisters to every part, or a Medicine never before us'd in the Case. And if they find the Patients usually under the greatest Difficulties and Danger, after the Apothecary had broken and confus'd the Natural Motions and Powers, to subdue the Disease by large varieties of Sweaters and Cordials, brought in every day to all Distempers: What then remains for the Physician, but to advise stronger Cordials and Sweaters? Will you imagine, they shall be solicitous to instruct themselves, in Methods and Medicines they shall have no opportunities to apply, which the Writers of Physick have in their practice very different from the Modern us'd with success? If our modish Physicians have not the Knowledge of Diseases, and the regular Methods of their Cure, you will without difficulty believe, that they are deficient in the other Branch of the Art, the Knowledge of Simples, and their Preparations, and their Virtues and Uses. This you will readily assent to, when you consider, that you can know nothing but by your Sences: And the Sences of our eminent Physicians have been employ'd and entertain'd about other Affairs. It was some years since allow'd them to make a Chymical Preparation in their Laboratory, but our more nice and curious Age would receive

receive it, as the most fullsome and nauseous Report, if a Doctor descended below his Character, to prepare any Medicines after the Chymical or Galenical ways. The Apothecaries have expos'd the Ignorance of the Physicians in this particular, with a design probably to excite their Industry to the most diligent Enquiries into Medicines. They have assur'd their Patients, That the Doctors cannot distinguish one Drug from another, nor discern when they are fresh and good, or decay'd and spent; that they do not know one dry'd Flower or Plant from those of opposite Qualities: That they are not able to judge, when the Simple or Compound Waters, Electuaries, Pills, Powders, are rightly prepar'd, or how they differ in Smell, Colour, Taste, and Consistence; that they can put off *Quid pro Quo* upon them and their Patients when they please. When it is said therefore, That they are oblig'd to correct almost every Prescript of the Physicians, and amend their grievous Blunders in the Colour, Taste, Scent, and Consistence of the forms of Medicines, throw out one disagreeable Ingredient, and substitute another, and sometimes contrive themselves a Dose for the Patient instead of the Doctors, which displeases them in every part: They cannot fail to commend and applaud the Industry and Zeal of the College or Dispensary Physicians, who have lately consider'd the Simples and the Preparations in the Laboratory and the other Offices of that Academy of Physick. But the Apothecaries will own on

the other side, That they are ighorant of every Chymical Preparation for the same Reasons, because they do not make them; that they never made any Experiments, or Trials, of the Qualities and Virtues of those Medicines, either to discover their comparative Strength, or the Reasons of their improving or corrupting and deadning one the other, if mixt together. Of the Galenical they can know no more, than are usually prescrib'd, viz. The few Simple and Compound Waters, few Conserves and Syrups, and Pills and Powders. The Physicians, and Apothecaries communicate to, and improve one the other in the great improvement every day of the Ignorance of Medicines. The Apothecary and his Servants are very much abroad: therefore the Doctor is commanded to trouble them with only the old always ready Preparations, and by degrees he is afraid to adventure any thing new to them, which may admit of many Errours. The Physician therefore loses by degrees all the little Skill he ever had, to direct an Infusion or Tincture, which may bear the Test; or Extract, or Elixir, for the same Reasons; consulting his own Reputation, and fearful of Detection, as well as the Injury the Patient may receive. The Apothecary wants these opportunities of carrying his Abilities to distinguish any Qualities of the Simples beyond the ten or twelve Remedies, with which the Patients are contented in the varied Mixtures and Forms. The very Names of most of the Drugs would

would be lost to them, if the bulky old Remedies, Treacle, Mithridate, and a few Powders and Compound Waters made of very many Ingredients, did not sometimes present to their sight the outsides of them, and these are now often bought of the Wholesale Shop. It was observ'd, That the Apothecaries and their Servants being much abroad, and their buying the Compositions of the Wholesale Shop, prevent their being acquainted with the Pharmaceutick Part, the distinguishing nicely the differences and goodness of Drugs, and the just Preparations and Compositions of them. You may consider what mighty Reasons continue their Attendance in the Patient's Chamber, and their neglect of the Shop. The whole Town, upon the first Proposal by the Dispensary of easing the People of the vast Expence of Medicines, and introducing the use of much fewer, and the only necessary, declar'd loudly for the Apothecaries, that they could not be without them, when they were to take a Glister. The vehement Advocates for them do not reflect, that the more nice and modest Sex have theirs from other hands; that the Syringe may be applied by a *Valet de Chambre*, or the usual Attendants of their Sickness. They suffer themselves to be turn'd, as the Ship by the Rudder. Their Heads are govern'd by the Concern for a Part very far remote from it. The Remedies are to be bought abroad, and Compounded by a Boy, which the Mouth receives, and are to pass into all the Parts,

Parts, and are to save or destroy, if carefully or carelessly put together, while the Master is giving a Glisten. The second Reason for taking the Apothecary from his Station in his Shop, is given from the necessity of his dressing the Blisters. They say, we must have Blisters apply'd every day in all our Distempers by Pairs, from one Limb to the other, and so over them again, if the Disease continues. Our whole Cure often depends upon them. But the taking off the Plaister, and the Skin, or laying it aside and wiping the part, and applying the Melilote, cannot justify your want of regard to all the inward Parts, for which the Remedies ought to be prepar'd and compounded by the Hands you employ in that viler Office. It would be of great use to the Publick, which is now so much concern'd about the giving of Glisters, and dressing Blisters, (if the Nurses must not employ themselves in them) that some Persons of greater Capacity and Address were appointed for those Purposes, without being diverted by any other Affairs. The Prentices ought to attend in the Shop, and diligently assist in the preparing and mixing the Remedies. If your Servants are unwilling to serve you in conveying the Prescript, or bringing home the Medicines, you may with very little Expence employ the most careful and industrious Porter. In most Countries, every Trade is confin'd to its own Limits, and not suffer'd to make Excursions, or, to use a word peculiar to us, to force a Trade after

after the manner of Pedlars. The Physicians and Apothecaries, have lately, to the great Scandal of both, falln into that way of Recommending themselves and their Wares to the People. If 'tis not allowable to seize on, and oblige the Passengers to take off the Liquors of Publick Houses, or Habits ready made, it will appear absurd, That the Physicians and Apothecaries shall quit their Libraries, or the Shop, to make a quicker vent of their Advice and Medicines, by sallying forth and making Depredations on the People. The Shop-keepers of the Cities and the Market-Towns, are a just Medium between the Nobility and Gentry, and the Manufacturers and Labourers. They incourage their Industry, support their Necessities, and are the Storehouse and Center of all the Imported and Domestick Manufactures to be sold, when demanded by a Customer, who has inform'd himself of his want of them. The Pedlar carries his Pack, and his Fallacies and Arts of Collusion. The Frauds of the damag'd Goods, and the Wheedles of the Fopperies obtruded with them are not discern'd, when they are brought and kindly offer'd at the House. My Journey, says he, Shall cost you nothing, if you will Buy as much as I can perswade you, to make my Burthen lighter. The Gentry begin to discern the Bait, and desire to be left undisturb'd to judge of their own occasions. The Apothecary, to whom you give no reward for his trouble, is oblig'd to prevail on you to take as much as he

is willing to bestow on you : or the Physician afterward, whom he brings in for that purpose, can direct for you in the *Folio* Prescription. He considers, that himself has a Fee given him, but the Apothecary has none, and many of them justify their long Writings, that all Trades must live ; that the Patient may possibly escape, if many Medicines are given him, but the Apothecaries, growing very numerous, cannot subsist without them. The Physicians have of late years practis'd the vilest Arts of forcing a Trade, either by thrusting themselves into the Service of the Apothecaries, or Recommending themselves to the Companies over the Bottle, by Impudence and the Presumption of their own Abilities surpassing all others. The bold and intruding Pedlar, tells the gazing Crowd surrounding him, That his Calicoes are better stain'd, and his Mullins finer, than you can have of the Shop-Master of the Town, he will hardly admit you to take more than you want, and will disparage his Goods by the common and vulgar Prices, which you know. Our Physicians heat their Auditors over fretting and stum'd Wine, to prefer them before all the rest, to curse and explode all the useful Study of Physick. Are not, say they, The new *Hypotheses*, and Chymical Fancies preferable to all the old Observations of the Actions and Passions, and Disorders of the Body, and their Remedies old and out of Fashion, when ours are new and but lately invented ? Cannot the Men of Wit and Pleasure presently
out-do

out-do all the grave and serious Writers of the last Age, as we do them in the Refinements of our Pleasures, and a quicker way of living? Will you not allow two or three of us to surpass all the World beside, and, as they are Sots in all other Parts of *Europe*, cry us up as the greatest Physicians in the World? The Proposal is allow'd, and the intoxicated Party (which takes in a part of all the Conditions and Professions) spread the Infection of their Madnefs into all the more sober and cooler Conversations. All are Cur'd, who are once toucht or seen by one of our Company, as we have our Stomach and Heads reduc'd by a Pill, or the bitter Wine and the Waters; we'll banter and expose all the other Methods of Cure. The Doctors of our Society give six or seven Medicines with success, beyond the most experienc'd of former times, as they frequently assure us. We will insult and compel all the Families to send for them. I will govern one part of the Town, and you, and you, shall manage the other. What will be, can you think, the natural and necessary Consequence and Operation? The Professors of the Universities will neglect their publick Lectures, and private Instructions of the Students, lest a solid Knowledge should make them more modest, and render them despicable to these Promoters in Practice. To have read *Hippocrates*, *Galen*, *Dioscorides*, *Fernelius*, &c. would hinder their admission into these Societies. The Comical Prattle of Trifles and Politicks, Poetry, Medals,

Medals, the outside of Plants never yet seen or us'd, shall recommend them as the ablest Practisers, if they will own, they never Dissected an Human Body, or made the Chymical, or the other Preparations, or read any of the valued or most judicious Authors, and but one or two of the Whimsical *Hypotheses*, or the Sheet of Paper, which contains all the Knowledge of Physick. These shall be extoll'd, as never erring in the Judgment of a Disease, or the surest Methods of Cure. If the Patient recovers, 'tis owing to the *Æsculapius*, they forc'd in, in that juncture: if he dies, it had been impossible, if they had brought their *Æsculapius* two or three hours sooner. That this is the most faithful History of the present State of Physick, you are sufficiently instructed, when you reflect, That the Physicians, when they meet in Consultation, dare not hazard their pretended Skill by discoursing on the Causes, Symptoms, or the Prognosticks of any one Distemper: and that they have not given their Patients more than 8 or 10 Remedies in all the Diseases, the cold and brandy Juleps, the earthy Powders, one Bitter, Steel, Opium, Mercury, in two or three Preparations. What Methods then can be propos'd to make the new ridiculous Profession more regarded, and the most useful cease to be a Nuisance and Oppression? You must consult, as formerly, your wiser and more observing Friends, if their Experience of the Learning, Sobriety, Application to the Knowledge of Diseases and Medi-

cines

cines of any Physicians shall direct you to them. You will prevent, by your own choice, the Debauching of the Faculty by the dependence on the Apothecaries, from their Integrity to their Patients, and into the most consummate Ignorance of Diseases, and the Simples and their Preparations. If you distrust your own Ability to discern the value of your Physician, (as you will not acquiesce in the goodness of Money without the Royal Stamp) apply to the Examination and Approbation of the College, which never err'd in refusing any one of tolerable Merit. Their Justice on the other side has been prov'd in many Instances, particularly rejecting the late Vindicator of the present Practice of Physick. Their Register of Aug. 6. 1697. has the following Memorial. " Dr. Joseph Brown
 " of Jesus College, Cambridge, was Examin'd
 " for a Candidate, the first time in Physiology,
 " but gave no Satisfaction to the President or
 " Censors, therefore was Rejected, and Advis'd
 " to follow his Studies with greater Care for
 " the future. You will apprehend and allow,
 That the Part, which erected the Dispensary,
viz. The preparing and advising all the best
 Remedies for the Sick Poor, and their other Patients, will revive the Honour and Reputation of their Profession by their application to the Knowledge of Diseases, and the Instruments of their Cure. The Hypotheses and unnatural Accounts of Diseases, and the impudent Pretences of the Chymical, beyond the natural Preparations,

tions, being now exploded by the more honest and discerning Physicians: The publick Lectures, when reviv'd, will be of the greatest use to confirm and improve the Members of the Society. You must compel the Out-liers, who raise themselves to the publick Fame by joyning with and serving the Corrupters of the faithful Practice, to come in, and give the now only Test of their design to preserve their Profession, and the Health and Lives of their Patients. The present Members of no Honour or Conscience will become less formidable, if you prevent their Recruits, and break their Confederacies. These are, (as *Pliny* observes of Physick) *Vitia Hominum, non Artis*, to which all Arts and Professions are subject with it. Remove the Crafts, and Frauds, and Villanies of the common Practice, the Art will appear with the greatest Lustre, from its Knowledge of all useful Philosophy, and all the Changes the Human Body is capable of, and of all the wondrous Remedies from Animals, Minerals and Plants. It will then be own'd to have certain Rules of applying those natural and necessary Agents to act on the Body, which must receive and obey their Energies and Impressions. The Calumny of its being conjectural will wear off, when it uses with Reason and Judgment the known and approv'd Virtues of Medicines to all the Cases, which can be affected by them. 'Tis not imputed to the Gardener or Husbandman, if the Fruits of the Earth are Blasted by poisonous Winds or Air.

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The Doctor of Wine preserves the stronger Constitutions of his Wines, and prevents and cures their Diseases: If he observes the Disease too powerful to be oppos'd by his Remedies, he orders it to be buried by the quickest Draught in the Stomachs of the Customers, and is acquitted by his Vintner. No Art can perpetuate its Subject beyond the Natural Capacity of its Mixture. Surgery supposes the Natural Powers acting with, and assisting the Effects of its Applications. Therefore the late Writer, as a Master of the Ceremonies between the two Professions, misplac'd Surgery on the right hand of Physick, as the more certain and less conjectural. But the Ulcers, Gangrenes, rotten Bones, the deeper Wounds are equally incurable with the violent inward Diseases. Besides the Distempers of the Head, Breast, Bowels, are more numerous, and more often afflict Mankind, are more perplex and intricate, with greater varieties of Symptoms, and therefore more difficult to be truly discern'd, and those varied by the Consents of other Parts, which may make no small distinction between this and the other Art. And the Gentleman may reflect, That the Favour of the College allowing two of their Members to entertain the Society with learned and instructive Discourses of the Anatomy, and the uses of the Parts, has rais'd not the least part of the Reputation and Improvement of that useful Art at this time; which obligation remains in force, till any two of that Society shall instruct

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struct the College in what part of Learning they please.

But to draw these Lines as from a Circle to the Center of your Interest and Preservation, you must, which has been often suggested to you, go back to the Methods practis'd in the former and wiser Ages. You will not be ashamed to Copy after their Originals, and imitate the Draughts they have left you. It is usual in other Affairs to order the old Papers and Records to be inspected, and former Precedents to be consulted: A plain and open Confession, that they had then a clearer Discernment, and made more cool and deliberate Reflections, and were then less byass'd by private Interests, or by Parties, or were not seduc'd and ensnar'd by the common Customs and Modes. The Scheme or Out-lines above presented to your view of the Education and learned Apprenticeship of the Physicians, who had the general Instructions of the whole Art, and the particular Directions and Cautions in every Diseas'd Patient, may appear old and defac'd with Time; but you will observe, that the Figure is regular and proportion'd, and artfully and elaborately design'd, as one of the old Greek Statues, or Pillars, or Fabricks. A College of Physicians was erected and confirm'd by Acts of Parliament in the Reign of K. Henry VIII. one of the Princes, the great Encouragers of Learning in that Age, when it began again to revive, to recover its Colour, its Beauty and Strength. There is only one,
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but that a great and weighty Reason, assign'd; That the Publick must be secur'd and defended from the Practisers, who being conscious to themselves of having no Skill or Abilities to relieve the Sick, impose on the rude and credulous People their Remedies only for Gain. The Censors are appointed to Examine, and Approve, or Reject, as the publick Standards of the Weights and Measures, ascertain the Quantity, or the Essays, or the Officers, determine the Goodness of the Wares of common Use. This is now the Usage in all the Cities of Europe, who appoint their Physicians to examine and recommend to them the most Eminent, tho' lately Professors in other Universities. The President and Elects have by this Act, the Power vested in them, parallel to the two Universities, to examine and approve the Extra-Licenciates to practise in any part of the Kingdom, exclusive to all others. They are requir'd to punish *Mala Praxis*, or the Enormous Errours and Neglects of the Patient, by a limited Fine. They have Power to make Statutes to oblige their Members to be present at the Lectures and Anatomies. They have Moral Statutes, which direct their Members to the most faithful regard of the Health and Life of the Sick, and the Support of the Reputation of the Collegiates. You cannot invent any other By-Laws they will make to any other purpose, except those common with them to all other Corporations. In the above recited Treatise, you may observe, That the

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College

College complains of several of their Members of no Honour or Conscience, who oppose their Design of preserving the Publick from the oppressive Prices of Medicines, and the destructive Quantities prescrib'd to make the great Profit by them, injurious to the Recovery and Preservation of the Diseas'd, that they may Merit and Deserve the favour of, and present, and future Preferment from the Apothecaries for that Service. The Judge in Controversies has been often very earnestly contended for in other Affairs : You may, till one shall be chosen for this particular Concern, think your own Interest will oblige you to interpose and judge for your self, and the preservation of every one you shall think worth your Care to rescue from the most imminent Dangers he shall be expos'd to in every Disease. Can you prevail on your self to form any one Imagination or Reflection, that the Society can presume to contrive any Statute, which shall oppose the Design of their Institution of preventing the Publick being impos'd on by Empiricks, or their own Members debauch'd by them to Countenance and Support them ? Can you perswade your self to believe, That any part of them shall form a Monopoly to themselves, exclusive to their other Members, of greater Justice and Integrity to the Patients, or of Respect, and common Honesty and good Manners to one the other ? Will you fear, that any Lectures will be read in the Theater of the College, by which the Members shall be made less

less Skillful in the Knowledge of Diseases, and the best Preparations of Medicines? When you hear any other Physicians of the College valuing themselves, that they never appear at their Meetings, because no Discourses or Speeches, or Anatomies, can possibly give them any Improvements of Understanding, because they are wiser than all the Society, and are of themselves the most solid Consultation, which can be had: Will you not think it reasonable, that They should be commanded to come to the College, to improve all the other Members in the Knowledge of Diseases, and their Cures, because They alone cannot attend the hundredth part of the now most unfortunate Diseases? When others declare, its most irksome to give ones Faith to the Observation of the Moral Statutes, which oblige them not to cheat and destroy the Patients: Will you not think it becomes you to enquire, which are the Parties, who are contending for, and against, the taking those Sovereign Antidotes, or Prescriptions, which are good in all the sorts of Distempers? When the Out-liers tell their wise and judicious Companions, That they are above keeping Company with the Collegiates, and that they shall undervalue themselves to be examin'd three times in Philosophy, the Natures of Diseases, and the Uses of Medicines: Will you not suspect, That these Gentlemen, who are jealous and fearful to lessen their Figure, are afraid they shall offend another more dreaded and powerful Society, than the College, or the

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Laws, which erected it? They are receiv'd by the President and Censors with the greatest Regard to the Universities, where themselves had had their Education and Degrees. Their Abilities and Proficiency are by them reported at the most solemn Meetings, and communicated thence to the most publick Notice and Observation. There must be some Stamp or Signature to distinguish their Merit, and they must, as in all Cities, enter into one or other Tribe and Corporation. They must either apply to the heated and intoxicated Meetings, and magnifie themselves to the most elevated height, and decry all the other Physicians, who either now are, or shall be in the City or Kingdom, that they never Cur'd those Diseases, which they, with only looking on them, or sending them out of their sight, will leave to be past off of themselves; or they must submit themselves to the Apothecaries Hall, or the Censors of that Society in any part of the Town, who will only demand of them a direct Answer to two or three obvious Enquiries. If they are prepar'd to give up to them their own Interest, and of the University-Physicians, who now are or shall be educated there, if they will confirm the Title in common to them both, but allow them the first Place in all the Diseases, which now do or can hereafter afflict Mankind. If you espouse that Part which erected the Dispensary, to preserve the Sick Poor from Oppression and Ruin, by the Exorbitant Prices of the best cheap Medicines, and from the

the Quantities thrown into them only for the purpose of great Gain, you will come in, as a Partner, with them in this most generous universal Charity. You will, if a Magistrate, be soon distinguish'd and regarded by the People, who will in the Streets give you the Wall and the Hat, and the most particular Observation and Respect, with a tacit or declar'd Applause of your Concern for their Welfare, as well as your own. They will conclude from this Instance, That you inform your self of the publick Affairs, and are dispos'd to promote the common Good upon other Occasions. Your own Interest, as well as your Reputation from the general Opinion of your Wisdom, will prompt you to it. 'Tis said truly in Philosophy, *Natura nihil agit frustra*, That Nature has great Reasons for every little Thing it does. Can you give one, Why you pay ten times the Prices for the Remedies you take, and know you can purchase at the Wholesale Shop, or your own Apothecary, if you demand the usual Rate for any known Composition with present Payment? You may Answer, That it's come into Custom, and the common Usage, not to be solicitous what one pays for Physick. One may repine at the Fees for Advice, but never dispute or think of the Expence of the things, or the numbers it Orders. That one may bear the heavy Rates of all the little and light Doses, because at other times one may have Advice with them from the Apothecary for Nothing.

We must importune you in this Article, not only to preserve your Money, when you pay so much of it for Advice for Nothing ; but consider the Reputation of your poor Country, which suffers grievously upon this Account in the Opinions of all the Foreigners of all Kinds, as well as the Physicians, who have in their Writings expos'd it. It appears to them as a sign of a latent Phrensie and Confusion of the Spirits, or Dulness and Weakness of their Motion, an Inability of Thinking, a sort of Idiotism from the Air or Diet of the Island, to believe they have Advice and Attendance given them, when they take off the many Remedies every hour of the day, in little Parcels contriv'd to make great Sums, because there is no Payment attending the use of them. The Law has given power to the Justices to restrain the Increase of the publick Houses on the Roads, that the People may not have a too easie access to a Liquor, which nourishes as well as cheers the Spirits. Medicines require a more nice and tender Care to prevent the great Plenty, which are the greatest Enemies to Health and Life, if exceeding in Quantity, or misapply'd in any Dose, when the deluded Patient believes he has the Application of them to his Disorders for nothing. 'Tis true, Trade must have its Liberty and Freedom to exert it self; it must be cautiously handled and warily directed; it's apt to fly away, if disturb'd. But the Trade, which respects Health and Life, is very different from all the rest. The prohibited

bited and restrain'd Expence, as by a sumptuary Law, will preserve and protect every part of the Community of all the Ranks and Conditions, from the most imminent and terrible Dangers in Sickness. You will survive the extravagant Use of every Thing else, all the Incitements of Vanity and Luxury, made at home, or imported from abroad : If you Surfeit at one time with too many of them, you may recover your Strength by the future Abstinence from them, and seasonable Fastings and Forbearances of their Use. But the great abundance of the Remedies will make the easie Diseases dangerous and difficult, and all of this sort fatal; if your Constitution is not able to struggle with two Enemies at once. The Examples of many destroy'd by them, will not, as the Executions for publick Crimes, deter us from exposing ourselves to the same Dangers, when the Fallacy of having them administred without a Fee, shall prevent all the use of Reason, and Caution, and Circumspection. How great the prevalence of this Infatuation is, you will discover, when you reflect, that no numbers of Deaths, or Murthers in any Families, can divert them from sending for that Advice and Attendance in the Invasion of the next Disease. When the Child falls Sick, the Nurses and Maid-Servants call out for the next Help, send for the Apothecary, or his Partner, or Prentice, to undertake the Cure, because there is no other Trouble but receiving and giving all the Remedies, which are brought in.

in. They are taken before the Disease is known or distinguish'd: Nature has no time given it in the Intervals of taking the hot Remedies of the inflaming Boles and Juleps to explain it self, and declare how it wants to be reliev'd: It at last yields to the violence of its Inflammation, and the Burning Cordials, and a Physician is sent for to direct the last Cordials. 'Tis obvious to imagine, That the deadly Symptoms will come on and follow presently after them. All the Families are Evidences against him and his Cordials. But they at the same time confess the guilt of the Murther of the Patient, by the forc'd and disturb'd Pleadings in Mitigation of the Crime, and to palliate the loss of that life. They freely grant and sign their own and the Apothecaries Pardon. 'Tis the universal Practice, or the fatal Necessity, or the Physician must bear all the Imputations of the unfortunate Accident. Why does he not save and preserve every Diseas'd he is at any time call'd in to? The Governments abroad, of all the different Kinds, have agreed in this care of their Subjects, to deny them the liberty to destroy themselves by the excess of Remedies. They have appointed them to be prepar'd and sold by the Apothecary carefully attending the Composition, and every delivery of the directed Quantities. The People are requir'd to take the Advice of their Use from their own Experience, the Counsel of a Friend, or the Profession, which has no Interest, but the Recovery of the Sick, from
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Medicines proportion'd to the Circumstances of the Disease. If then these Governments require the Advice of a Physician to every Subject, in the Diseases above the Domestick unsuspected Treatment, What Physicians do you think are provided by the Governments, who are solicitous to prevent their Subjects from being cheated and artificially Murthered? They are Educated in their Universities, are diligently Instructed by their Professors and Patrons, in the Knowledge of Diseases and Medicines, they are allow'd after publick Examination in the respective Cities. Their Ability, Industry, Success, (first discover'd in the Cures of the meaner Patients, and the more easie Disorders) recommend them to the Governors, or little Monarchs of the private Families, who think it imports them in many respects to prevent the sudden exhausting of their Treasure, and to secure every Subject, in that little Epitome of a Kingdom, from being oppress'd and destroy'd. If your Countrymen appear ridiculous to all the Foreigners in their Fools Paradise, of having great Plenty and Varieties of Medicines, and of Visits and Attendance bestow'd upon them, and thinking themselves very cunning, while they are treated *gratis* with the Particulars, to be almost undone by the Sum Total: The present Mode of the Examinations and Approbations of the Physicians, and the Letters Patents granted to oblige all the Qualities to receive them in the more solemn manner, will appear uniform to, or very little

little different from it. The ever-sitting Committees of the Gentlemen of Wit and Pleasure, while they live apace, and put their Life upon the fiercest Career to reach the end of its Course, cannot comprehend, that any Life can be preserv'd or prolong'd, but by a Member of their Society. The little Novices, who had not acquir'd the just Knowledge of one Distemper or Medicine, are sent into the Houses of the greatest Quality on one side: The fly Pretenders to Sanctity, and the open Insulters of all pretence to it, are convey'd by them into the other. Their Judgment and Choice must be receiv'd as Infallible, there must be no Hesitation or Debate, whether their Learning and Experience do equal the least part of the insolent Assurances, that there never were any to be compar'd with them. The nauseous senceless Poetry, which can bear only one Impression, is by these hair-brain'd People cry'd up above the divine and immortal Lines of *Virgil*. All of them surpass in their conceits, *Hippocrates*, *Galen*, *Crato*, and *Bates*, and *Glisson*. They pretended only to Method, and Reason, and Observation, and the proper Remedies to this and the other Disease and Complexion; Ours have but 8 or 10, but they are Brandy Juleps, and Diaphoretick Boles, which will fire off the Disorders in a little time, and make quick work and dispatch with the Disease. But these Searchers, and Discoverers, and Reporters of the great Accomplishments of the Physicians their Companions, may perceive their

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Prerogative often limited and restrain'd by the Under-Officers, the potent Governours of all the Provinces of Sickness. They may raise one or two (if they joyn in Consort to be heard in all Parts of the Town) : the others shall be sooner rais'd from nothing, and held up much longer by the indearing industrious Advisers and Visitors without a present Reward. They prefer into their Service, and by it to the publick Fame, and into every Palace, pervious to their clamour and noise, the dull and insensible, the not-literate and the over-literate, the impertinently busie in Trifles, and the outsides of Rarities, those who never understood, or have lost all their Latin ; if they can arrive to the capacity of Writing the half-sheet of Paper in every Visit. The manner of engaging and lifting them is very obvious. They show them the prospect of the City, its large Extent, the Closeness of the Houses, or bid them view the late Maps, which distinguish every Street, Court, and Alley. We are planted in every one of them, and are always sent for upon the least disorder. If you will fall down and worship us, as much as we please of all this place shall be yours. You must write as many Doses, as we have made the People by length of Time to believe necessary, or convenient, to be brought in, in every Distemper. You may make the Patient as easie as you can, but you must at the same time make us easie, who attend here, and are sent to bring you, and have us'd great Artifice to make
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your Character; and can have no suitable Return, but from your particular Favour in contriving how to answer our Services to the Patient and your self, which may be done by the quick and un-pointing swiftness of your Pen. The Physicians in a little time perceive, that the People are immoveable, having by long suffering been made callous and insensible of the Dangers before them, determine that that Disease is incurable, and set themselves to the work to remove the other Distempers, according to the Custom of the House, and the present Fashion of Prescribing. They entertain the Patients with the same Remedies, the Apothecary their Master had us'd before, and proceed with the same number of Doses, see the Patient oppress'd, and about to pay the last Debt to Nature, but must proceed to lessen their own Debt and Obligation, by ordering a fresh and well-stor'd Magazine, which shall remain in the Chamber, and long survive the Disease'd. These Medicines are only the various Mixtures and Repetitions of three or four cold and hot Waters, Conserves, Syrups, and Powders, and Spirits. The Apothecaries will not suffer any Tinctures, or Infusions, or Extracts, peculiar to that Disease and Constitution, to be order'd; because it cannot be prepar'd without a particular trouble to himself or Prentice. He is visiting and discourfing all the Sick, or the Relations attending, and the Servants are ever busie in carrying the Boles and Draughts to all the Houses very distant

stant from one the other. These weighty Considerations have fixt an Establishment in the Trade of Physick, that the Physicians and Apothecaries must prescribe and prepare a very small stock of standing and long-keeping Medicines, and the People by both are forc'd to acquiesce in, and be contented to think they can be Cur'd in all Diseases by the old provision of Preparations; many of which corrupt in a little time, and are not able to preserve themselves. The frequent Suspicions, and sometimes violent Resentments of the more intelligent and discerning, are stifled and laid again by the Assurances of these Doctors and Apothecaries, that these very old Compositions in the Hands of such Artists shall never fail to renew and revive the greatest decays of the Blood and Spirits, and subdue all the varieties of the old and new Diseases. Will you look back, and admire this, the greatest Advancement of Physick, since very many of the Members of the College, have, as by a tumultuous Insurrection, and vile Defection to its Enemies, disturb'd the Trade and Manufactures of the great Discoveries of the Natures of Diseases, and Medicines, in the Society, famous in the last Age from many of the Fellows, who have more naturally drawn and represented the first, and have invented, introduc'd, or improv'd many of the other? Is it now very frequently avow'd, as by the Searchers of the Dead, that the Disorder, which appear'd without very violent Symptoms, improves every day into more dangerous

dangerous, and at last terminate in Death? That the Malignity grows greater by the use of many Doses of the hot Diaphoreticks, which pretended to allay the vehemence of the Motions of the Qualities of the Humours? You may by recollecting the faithful Narrative above deliver'd of the various Manners, by which Mankind can be affected with Diseases, and the obvious Methods of Curing them, without difficulty discern the Rise and Progress of the artificial and improv'd Calamities, which arrive from the corrupted Modes of Practice. The greatest part of the Disorders which surprize us from the Air, and from the Quantities and Qualities of Food, are dismiss'd and pass off by the Powers of the Constitution vigourously moving to preserve it self: because the Constitution form'd for the extended Period of many years cannot be destitute of Force, and the natural Energies, to conquer and expel all the Impressions, which are not superiour in Strength to all the collected natural Motions of the internal Agents, or are not poisonous, and in the highest degree pernicious. The Physician formerly, when first consulted and relied on, pronounc'd in these Cases, with the most nice Justice and Sincerity to the Sick, the Evenness and Strength of the Pulse, the Steadiness of the Respiration, the Passages of the Pores, and Bowels and Urine open, and pointed, to the Assistants, at the morbid Matter visibly passing off. The Physician at this time finds the Patient possess'd by the Apothecary.

Whensoever *Mercury* or *Chance* gives you a Purse dropt, or a piece of Money in the Streets, the Purchase is yours ; you may allow, by Custom, the nearest to claim a share in the division, if you please. The Family has sent for the Apothecary in all the trifling Occasions, and to Cure the Servants, (tho' their Cures equal frequently the Expence of the Masters) and leaves him to gratifie himself for all his former Troubles, when any Distemper shall seize on them, with some unusual Symptoms above their understanding, but below the force of the natural Powers, which are about to collect and expel the Causes of them. The Disease would pass off by Repose, Warmth, Change of Air, or of Diet, and by the attempts of the natural Vigour not interrupted or prudently assisted or directed. The Physician comes to him, who had made himself over to the Apothecary, and is oblig'd to direct Boles and Draughts, and Powders, to gratifie the present, and the former, and the future Visits and Attendance. Are the Spirits capable to be made by many hot Juleps and Boles, raging and tumultuous? Is the Blood capable of being more inflam'd, agitated, and confus'd and corrupted? Is it to be exhausted and weakned by profuse Sweats, or poison'd by the forcible Diversions from, and Obstructions to its intended Secretions of the morbid Humours by the Pores, or Stomach, or Intestines, or Urine? Shall not this Torture justify the Impeachment and Condemnation of the present

Practice so often lately heard, That the Patient
 promis'd his own Escape, but was destroy'd by
 Medicines forc'd upon him; that he had liv'd,
 if the Boles and Draughts of that Day had not
 been given, when he importun'd with the sharpest
 Accents to be spar'd and left to himself? Have
 you not heard of the Political or Medical
 Arithmetick of the Bills of Mortality, that a
 very large proportion dies, not from the violence
 of the Diseases, but the fraudulent traffick
 with vitious and unnatural Medicines given in
 Quantities, which the Sick, enfeebled by Distempers,
 cannot support? We crave, directed by
 natural Instinct, and the present suggestions of
 Reason, the Assurances or Hopes of less Danger,
 or the faithful Counsel of a Physician, to use a
 Remedy to evacuate cautiously and safely, to cool,
 to warm, to raise the languishing Spirits, to confirm
 and maintain the Crasis of the Blood, and support
 the Circulatory Motion. But when the Trade of
 the Physician and Apothecary have been so many
 years past oppressing the Patients to make the
 greatest Advantage, by putting off many Doses in
 all Cases, and the Doctors have excus'd themselves,
 wholly engag'd in the other Design, from directing
 or preparing, and therefore knowing the most
 useful Remedies: Will you think it difficult,
 or delay by any doubt or appearance of uncertainty,
 to give the Sentence, That very many of the Sick
 lose their Lives from the long suspected Abuses,
 which have been every year growing

growing to a larger Stature and Strength. Not many Articles of Proofs and Evidences may be sufficient to convince you of this important Truth, That one good Remedy may be demanded and brought into use to put a stop to the increasing Malignity. They may be taken from the present treatment of Fevers, and may probably be own'd and allow'd by your own Observation and Experience. In the first place, The Patient is destroy'd, if his natural firmness of the Tone of his Spirits and Blood are capable of being oppress'd and overcome by the common and fashionable Cordials, given now in Diseases, in which they have been never advis'd, because they visibly act with and foment the Inflammatory Ferments. They are of the distill'd Waters, which have the same Effects in few days in the Acute, as the longer use is allow'd to have in the Hysterical, they offend and subvert the natural Strength, if it is not strong enough to abide the violence of their Qualities. The cold Waters are dead and vappid on the Stomach, which always rises against them, and rejects the little Oyl they have by Belching and Hickup, not commonly known to be caus'd by these flatulent Oyls, and to be presently reduc'd by a genuine Tincture. The other Compound Waters are only Brandy drawn off from twenty, thirty, or forty Plants, and made impure and stinking by their sweet and delicately scented Oyls, disagreeable in Fevers and Vapours, tho' they are the Perfumes of the Healthy. The Juleps therefore of these two, are no more then a Punch,

a mixture of Brandy corrupted and debas'd by the distill'd volatile Oyls of so many Plants, and a Motherly foul and dead Water. You have not in this Punch, as is the former Practice, and now in the Gentlemens and Sailors, any grateful acid Juice to temper the heat of the Spirits and Blood, but a fullsome Syrup only to colour it, but to make it more loathsome to the Stomach in all the Fevers. How much will they be improv'd at another time, and made admirably more Cordial with a little dry earthy Pearl and Loaf Sugar? The Patients, after two or three times taking, abhor these oily Sugary Juleps, and crave for the Sack Whey, the White-Wine Posset, the White Drink with an Aromatick Boil'd in it, or a Tincture of Sage, or a Tisane of two or three Herbs abounding with Qualities able to alter and correct the specifical and distinguishing Depravations of the Blood in that particular Fever. You may object, That the Patient is usually bid to expect, That the Cordial shall make him more Sick, when it works on the Disease. It's allow'd, that in the Vomits and Purges, and the other stronger Evacuations, these Inquietudes shall attend or follow their Operations, but the real Cordials and all the generous Alteratives are to act on the Patients side, declare of his Party, and move the Blood and the Spirits with a steady, benign, and permanent, not violent and precipitous Motion. They should affect you, as the Glasses of sprightly Wine, which warms your Spirits and the Heart

Heart insensibly hour after hour, and moves in them as gratefully, as it does on your Palate, while you drink it. You may demand, Why the Physicians and Apothecaries are so very urgent to have these Cordials taken at the beginning, the middle, and to the end of all Distempers? The Answer has been suggested before, That the Physicians and Apothecaries know no better to use in their stead. Since the two Traders enter'd into the Combination to prefer their Ease and Profit before the Cure of the Patient, these Juleps have been found most useful and expedient for those purposes. They are put together by mixing the two or three Waters in a moment: The Tincture, in a cooling, refreshing, soft and healing Decoction, would require much longer time to be made, and the Master and Prentices, are, or expect to be employ'd abroad. Besides, the Family might importune to make in the Chamber that Tisane of two or three admirable Drugs or Herbs, as well as their Tea, or the other now familiar to them. The Physician having never examin'd them by his own Preparation dares not direct them to the Shop, least the Smell, Colour, Taste, surprizingly varying in the different Menstruums, might discover his Ignorance of their first and sensible Qualities. He therefore every day writes the Juleps, and remains in a settled unalter'd scandalous Inability to advise any one of these efficacious wonderful Remedies. And in the second place, the Physicians are afraid,

That the Apothecary might complain, That a Tisane of 16 or 32 Ounces, will according to Custom continue to be sold for 2 s. 6 d. when 2 s. 8 d. is the Price of a little Cordial Draught of four or six Spoonfulls. If these Cordials are too hot and inflaming, that the greatest Commotions in Fevers are rais'd by them, How will the Patient be able to bear the most heavy, and oppressive, and nauseous Medicines? The Conserves which make the Boles have not the genuine Virtues of the Plants, which are eaten into, and overcome by the Salt of the Sugar, especially after it has fermented. This is more clear and allow'd in the other half of the Boles, the corrupted and mothery Syrups of the Cordial and alterative Sorts. The Patients cannot bear the load and flatulency, and laxativeness of so much coarse Sugar in these Conserves and Syrups in the Boles, (which would soon bring the most firm and healthy Labourers into that State) when they are broken and enfeebled by Diseases, which require the small proportion'd Virtues of Medicines made latent and cover'd in the most natural and familiar Liquors. They are wash'd down by one of the Cordial Draughts to make the Mouth clean after them, and to support the Stomach against them. The Tinctures of the Plants celebrated for their success in the different Fevers, would at the same time temper the Thirst, strengthen the Stomach, and restore the Disorders of the Blood. The last Age has educated the Physician to the Practice

Etice of Boles, and oblig'd him to neglect the Enquiries into the Virtues of those Simples, fam'd in all Ages in the Cures of the most dangerous Fevers, which are afterward destroy'd in the sweet and nauseous Conserves and Syrups, and which he cannot now discern after having lain long dead and embalmed in them. If these Boles are refus'd and rejected by the offended Patient, he then orders *Gascon's Powder*, or Pearl, or Coral, or Bezoar, with them, of very little use in Fevers, in the place of the temperate Liquids, or the other Tinctures of the Plants of the most Sovereign Virtues, which will be presented to you in another place. If therefore the Patient escapes, after so many violent, or, from the Powders very inconsiderable, Impressions on his Stomach and Blood; you must ascribe the happy Event to the strong and steady Natural Powers, which oppos'd at once the corrupted Humours of the Disease, and the nauseous and surfeiting, and useless Qualities of these Medicines. You have seen, and are frequently repeating the Histories of many of your own Observation, whose Recovery began the next day after the Disuse of the Boles and Draughts, and not only, as often suppos'd, from the Liquors the Patients themselves importun'd to be given them. Tho' we will readily grant, That the honest Physician will admit the Patients Advice, as in Consultation, who does, by the Remedy he calls for, describe the Qualities of the Medicines, which will be contrary to his

Distemper, and are adjusted by him to the present Circumstances of his Condition. He feels the force in himself of the natural Impulse, that the native Strength of the Spirits, and the internal Motions of the Blood must be assisted, confirm'd and supported; that the Remedies confederating with them may be able to oppose the invading Enemy. He takes with the strongest Assurance the reviving naturally mixt Wine, having its Principles attemperated by one the other, or the admir'd mixture of an Alexiterial Plant extracted in a Liquor then demanded by Instinct, the natural Voice. The Spirits and the Blood rejoyce on the first notices of these Assistants from the Smell, the Taste, and the Colour of the Natural Medicines. The Diseas'd after three or four hours transpires, Sweats, Sleeps; then perceives the Distemper begins to quit the field on the sight of its slow, but invincible, Antagonists. In the second place, The Patient is surfeited, and the Strength of the internal Motions of the Blood and Spirits, are wasted and exhausted by the very frequent Repetitions of the too efficacious Remedies, and must lose his Life, if the Natural Powers are capable of being dissipated and broken by them. If the Apothecary will himself put off many Medicines, and oblige the Physician, if happily call'd at the beginning of the Distemper, to help him in it: they must begin betimes, and not omit the first Seasons of beginning the Course. At the first view, its often impossible to discern,
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whether the Fever is moving higher, or will keep the same Motion, or will tend towards a Declination, especially of that Paroxysm. It may be impossible then to observe, Whether the Blood is separating the Humour, or about to reject it by the Pores, or Urine, or the Bowels. There may not be any certain Signs and Discriminations of the various Conditions and Qualities of the different morbid Humours. The Surgeon at his first Address to the Tumour, is allow'd to apply a Plaister neither repelling nor drawing, till he can observe, whether the Humour will transpire, or be forc'd back, or shall want to be ripen'd into an Aposteme. Many Medicines must be brought and instantly thrust into the Patient's Mouth, (the People will taste 'em, they must be powerful, and of several sorts) tho' the Apothecary and his Physician cannot then assign any Reason, why they are given, but the great one secretly reserv'd; One of the most eminent for this purpose, usually gives no other, But we must be doing, something or other must be done. Our common Proverb pretends to instruct us in this matter, That a Disease once known is half Cured; that is, when we can understand, Whether the Heatets or Coolers, the Emptiers or Astringents are necessary; or that things go in a middle Course, and none of 'em are wanting: You may then apply your Thoughts to the Medicine, for the better part of the work is over. But our People, and the Apothecaries, and the Physicians,

Physicians, who work under them, begin the Cure, before they have begun the knowledge of the Disease. In the great varieties of the Qualities of the many often repeated Medicines, the natural Motions may be irritated or diverted, or turn'd to the opposite Tendencies, or every thing which Nature had done to preserve it self, shall be unravell'd and undone by the Remedies forcing the collected matter to another part. As the Disease proceeds, one Medicine may in the morning move a great Sweat, which may last profusely many hours : Shall this be repeated to hold up the perpetual Motion, and no Respite be allow'd to distinguish, whether at that time any part of the Diseas'd Humour is cast off, or only the then useful Serum of the Blood with the greatest expence and loss of Spirits, and the aggravation of the febrile Inflammation, and the shifting the Humours to the Head, or any other more feeble part, or the more fixt united mixture of them with the Blood, which makes the future difficulty of the Separation and Secretion ? You may Object, That the Apothecary and Physician may bring in an Under-Plot, may give, after the principal Remedy, many others, which shall do neither good nor harm. There are no such to be us'd in Physick. They have all their Energies, and will exert the proportion'd Effects to the passiveness of the Patient's Strength under the different Diseases. And the Nurses and Maid-Servants carefully examine the Smell and Tastes of the

the Doses. If they are not very powerful on their Palates, Can the poor languishing Sick receive any manner of advantage from them? You must allow, as in Food, time for the Medicine to be open'd in the Stomach, pass into the Blood, and circulated there some small portion of time, that the certain Effects and Operations may be noted; and Nature shall, as by Hunger, call for the next Repast and Supplies. The many consequences of too many Meals in the Day in your best Health, will instruct you to judge in the present Case: The want of Appetite, and the consequent Loathing, will teach the Stomach to refuse, and resent the violences it had suffer'd from any one Dish many years after. The frequent Deaths of a great part of the Diseas'd prest to take the Medicines by the Hours, and some others in the Intervals, may be selected and recorded as Monuments, to warn and direct the Survivors. At the end of the Disease, the Natural Secretions are only to be supported and maintain'd, to be able to pursue the Enemy, till he is driven behind the Frontiers. Two or three superfluous Doses will agitate and remix the matter, and continue the Fever through another Stage of 7 or 14 days, or raise a much longer Effervescence, and transform the Acute into an Hectick, or equally dangerous Chronical Disease. In the third place, The present Practice will appear to you guilty of the Deaths of a very large proportion of the Diseas'd, when you shall own, that the necessity

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ty of vending many Medicines to every Patient, makes the Apothecary, for the Reward of his Attendance, willing to apply a Plaister to every little Sore, one or two Medicines to every Symptom or Complaint. The Family is brought to embrace his Opinion, That many Doses are necessary, and are earnest to have the every thing done for nothing, as they then imagine. Both together will easily silence the Physician, if he pretends to remonstrate to it : especially, when the Apothecaries have so great an Ascendant over all the Houses, and can furnish their own Reasons and Arguments to every Member to plead on that side. The Physician is instructed by his Authors, to find out the antecedent and immediate Causes of the Disease, by the Signs and Directions the Symptoms will afford, from all the past and present Circumstances, and from them the Changes lately made in the Blood and Spirits, and to regard the Realterations of these Changes by the most exact application to them. The Cure of the Disease depends on the direct and pursu'd Address to realter and expel that matter ; which makes the various subordinate Disorders, diversify'd as the Humours can move, or the several Parts of the Body can be affected by them. But now every Symptom is to have its particular Medicine in many Doses to mollifie or remove it. The Patient cannot survive this management, if he has not the stock and possession of the Powers of a long Period of Life to protect and support him. The Sym-

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toms are for the most part the Notices given of the passing of the Humours, or at least preparing them to be ejected at the proper Apertures and Out-lets of the Body. The Vomiting stopt by these Medecines; the Looseness checkt by them, may be fatal, which would have cast of themselves, when the primary Cause had been mitigated by the Remedy proper to that end. The Catarrhs and Expectoration restrained retain the morbid Matter, which permitted to flow more gently, would have gradually diminish'd the Causes of the Irritation of the Blood. The Delirium and Convulsions will pass off with the Abatement of the Ferment, after the Depuration is permitted to be made. The hasty and preposterous Blisters ruffle that separatory Motion, especially if renew'd by Pairs, and the torment of Strangury with Bloody Urine, supervene to break the strength of the Spirits by a never-ceasing Inquietude. Is the Patient in any Pain, the Opiate Draughts are demanded. The vigorous Activity of the spirituous parts of the Blood pushing and separating the morbid Matter, rais'd those Pains by the Tension and Dilation of the more sensible Parts. The Opiates depress that Energy, make the whole Blood Sleepy, and cease all the lively internal Motions: the Separations and Secretions are barr'd, and the pent up Poison enlarges its Malignity. As the Pains of Rheumatisms are protracted for many months by the frequent use of Opiates, the more violent venom of Fevers kills the Spirits

fits, and corrupts the whole Mass of Blood in a shorter space of time. Not many years since, the Physician was always importun'd to order two or three Opiate Draughts for every Patient to be taken every Night. The Tide or Ebullition of the Humours comes on in almost every Fever at that time. The stupefying Dose and the turgescence of the Humours made a furious struggle one with the other: the Patient was distracted by them, the Spirits made more tumultuous kept him waking, or he was compell'd to Sleep with the most confus'd and disturb'd restlessness within the Brain, tho' they were not able to awake by opening the Organs of the Sences. If they had waited till the natural abatement of the Storm after 5 or 6 hours, the natural Sleep would have succeeded towards the Morning, with its usual Attendants, an easie Perspiration, or Sweat, a sedate Respiration, and the most perfect Separations and Preparations of the Humours for the intended regular Secretions. The People first rescued themselves from this Oppression, and refus'd the two or three Opiate Draughts, which put them out of the Fashion. What Ravage these large and frequent Doses of Opium have made of the Patients, if capable to be destroy'd, the Practice of the late years will abundantly testifie, when in the most secure and easie Diseases, and Constitutions, posselt of the Survivance of many years, the Motions causing the Pains, and the Vital and Animal Motions were very often stopt together.

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Can you doubt, that many Die from the unskillful Applications of Remedies by the Families, and that few escape, but whom Nature protects from the Diseases, and its more dangerous Enemies, the hasty Obtruders of the Medicines of the greatest Force and Operation? It was observ'd above, that every Medicine is Poison, if unhappily applied in too large Quantities, or too often, when the occasion ceases, or in Constitutions opposite to those which require their Use. What would be the consequence, if the Knife of the famous Lithotomist was borrow'd of the Cutler, who lately Set it, and should be daringly us'd to every Sufferer from the Stone? A strange forwardness and wantonness has seiz'd the Peeple to thrust these Remedies on every Patient, the Apothecaries from their numbers are oblig'd to be silent, and the Physicians therefore must refuse them the Directions of Caution and Expectation of the natural Signals to be given for it's own Relief. Because very many cannot be kill'd, they imagine all will be cur'd by the Cordials. The hot Brandy distill'd Waters, and the Tinctures of Treacle Water, &c. are instantly given in the first Attacks of Fevers. Many thousands of the Children, and the tender Years are fir'd and consum'd by them. The Blood rages, the Spirits are distracted, and afterwards oppress'd with a Lethargy, the Brain made more extended, and open, receives all the torrent of the Humours; the Muscles of the Eyes are convuls'd,

vulst, they are made paralytically Blind, the greater and lesser Brain are fill'd with all the Recrements of the Disease, and the Vital and Animal Motions are intercepted. If the violence of the then pernicious and inflaming Cordials affects only the Blood, the Spots give the Evidence of the artificial Malignity. The Small-Pox and Measles are not suffer'd to wait the regular and the natural time of the Separation and Exclusion. The Pustules of the first are made large and flat, more numerous, ill-colour'd, and of the fatal kind. The more cautious and understanding of the People have, lately, directed by the secret Instructions of the Physicians, permitted their Children in that Disease to the Government of Nature, which carefully moves the Humour, waits the proper Season of rejecting it to the Surface, follows afterward the Pustules with the natural Swellings to enlarge and fill and ripen them. The Nurse and the discreet Attendants give only the Testimony of the Natural Cure, as the Husbandman looks on the Spring, the Summer, and the Harvest of the Grain. *Montaigne* has given you a Collection of the different success. My Uncle and I had a large Estate fill'd with laborious industrious Tenants, their Children and Servants: They liv'd together peaceably and healthfully; when Sick, the Bed and Abstinence, and a comforting Draught of their Domestick Plants, steep'd in a Cup of Wine, gave the best Bait to Nature, moving their
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Distempers to their Period of Cure. An Advocate and a Doctor came to live with those now unhappy People. The first disturb'd their Passions, which furnish'd the Projects of Cozening one another, and inflam'd the Resentments of Injuries, made 'em despise and reject the Advices and Arbitrations of their wiser Neighbours. The other put upon them the inflaming Juleps, the offensive Conserves and Syrups, the Powders of twenty or forty Ingredients, with a Grain of Bezoar to raise the Fraud of the Price. These must be given to the young and old, in all the differences of Constitutions, the first moment the Sick, or any other, could guess it to be a Disease. The Medicines were taken as often as the Patient could be made to swallow them. The Landlord tells you, what havock they made of his Tenants : Many Died from the Natural Powers being oppress'd, diverted, or obstructed ; not one mature and finish'd Recovery. The Medicines left the earnest of another Disease, a new Brood sprung up from the Corruption of the former. The Curate was always visiting the Sick, or burying the Dead, and was surpriz'd every day at the new alter'd numbers of the years in his Register. The above recited Instances respect chiefly the Acute Diseases, and confirm the Reflections of the more intelligent Observers, that the more numerous part of the Dead are destroy'd by the Physick, they are forc'd to take, and that the Recoveries in the many Acute Distempers, must be assign'd to

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their obstinate refusal of the intended Proportions, or to the wholesome Chamber-Physick, and the Care of the Nurse; that is, to the strenuous Natural Motions which collect, concoct, and throw off the Impurities of the Disease. You may now take the Chronical Diseases into your Consideration, and after the Cause shall be faithfully open'd, declare your Sentiments upon the Events of them. In the Diseases of the Head, in the Asthma's and Consumptions of the Breast, in the Colick and the Nephritick Diseases, in the Rheumatisms, and Gout: You know the Patients are in a little time sensible of the ill Effects of the Brandy Juleps, and loathsome Conserves and Syrups, and the tumultuous Operations of the too much compounded Powders, or are tir'd with the no Effects of the *Gascon's* Powder, the Pearl Powders, or the other therefore admir'd Compositions of that Tribe, because they appear less mischievous than the Boles: If the Patient in the first part of them, the more dangerous, survives, either he is turn'd off by his Physician, who had vainly promis'd him, that he would not suffer him to Die, or the Physician is dismiss'd, tho' importunate to circulate again the same Forms of Boles and Draughts, and Powders. Have you not collected a thousand Instances, when the Modern Practice of these oppressive offensive Remedies has been out-done by the simple or modestly compounded Medicines of the old Practice, simply, that is, naturally prepar'd, reserv'd in the charitable Practice of the

the Families, or handed down by the Traditions of the wonderful Cures effected by them, or preserv'd in the Memorials of their Success? Besides these, How many different Convulsions of Children, and Dropsies, and the most severe Hypochondriacal or Hysterical Affections are rarely remov'd by the vulgar nauseous Medicines of the vaunted Chymical or Galenical Preparations, but by the select Simples experienc'd in the last and all the former Ages to have Qualities able to subdue the Causes of those Diseases? But you may Object, That the Physicians use, besides these, the Spirit of Wine, and the single Spirits drawn with Saffron, Castor, and the volatile Spirits and Salts, and the Combination of all these in the volatile oleose Spirits and Salts, and the distill'd Oyls of Plants, and all the Acid Spirits, and the fixt Salts, which they give in the many artificial Diversities of the Draughts and Boles. But you will apprehend, That as the hot Brandy Cordials, and the Conserves and Syrups, and the Powders mixt with many Ingredients, are abhor'd by the Stomach, and are injurious to the Blood, that these Chymical Remedies have a Force beyond the Power of any Constitution to bear, but in three or four Doses, without the most violent and sensible Disorders. For in extraordinary Cases, the vehement Actions of the Spirits and Oyls are necessary; as on the other side, the Revulsions by Bleeding, and the stronger Evacuations of Vomits and Purgers. They are therefore great-

ly irritative and pernicious, because they are very useful in the greatest and most sudden Exigencies of Relief. If the vinous Spirits, and the distill'd Oyls, are able to raise the almost dead Spirits, and move the Heart again, when it had ceas'd to move, and agitate the Blood coagulated and stagnating, and make the Stomach support or cast out the deadly Acids, or the loads of Surfeit and Indigestion: If their Use is more frequent, Shall they not evaporate the Spirits, and inflame the Blood, and burn the Stomach, which shall not afterwards be able to perceive the Operations of even those violent Agents? If the Acid Spirits and fixt Salts, quench the flame of the Blood, and repress its dangerous Ebullitions and Expansions; if often taken, will they not cool and colligate it into profuse and wasting Sweats, curdle the whole Mass, and oppress the Motion of the Heart, by killing the Ferment, and obstructing the whole Circulation? If you continue the use of the fixt Salts to excite your Appetite, will they not become corrosive and caustical to the Stomach, and make incurable Vomitions and Diarrheas? The Reason may be now suggested to you, to be afterward more largely explain'd, that Nature cannot bear (but as Vomits and Purgers on great Occasions) the extream Activities of the most Cordial Remedies. Because Health consists in the *Æquilibrium*, or the just Balance and Harmony of the Spirits and the Parts of the Blood to one the other. Diseases are made by the

the Exaltations of one, and Depressions of other Humours, above and below the natural State and Temperament. Death succeeds, when the Natural Oeconomy, or Government, and Order and Subjection, cannot be preserv'd. These regulated Proportions of the Humours are the immediate Agents, which move and separate, and secrete, by all the passages, the morbid injurious matter of the Disease. If the Medicines of any kind are us'd in too great Quantities, which break and dissolve that natural mixture, there can be no Recovery, the Patient must yield to the fatal necessity in all Diseases. You may be surprized, to hear it asserted, That the Physicians do not prescribe the generous Alteratives, which in the different Diseases and Constitutions will gradually and naturally amend and restore the Changes made in the Spirits and Blood, and by degrees bring it to the healthy mixture, that it may then totally expel the Disease'd Humours. But the present Physicians have lost the Knowledge of their Virtues and Uses. The Prepossessions of all the Great and the Little, for the Chymical Preparations, have made them forget the use of the Plants to be prepar'd by the more Simple and less violent Methods. These Methods are to be us'd, as the particular Case shall require such a Medicine to be made fresh and proportionate to the strength or weakness of the Sick. The Reasons are obvious to you ; he has two very powerful and passionate Patrons to please. The Apothecaries

in the first place, then the Nurses and Maid-Servants, with all the Visitants attending the now deplorable Condition of the Diseas'd. The Apothecary will not permit, that the Physician shall be observ'd to know more of these matters than himself; and will not suffer him to order any new Cookery of a Medicine, for any great and extraordinary Case, but demands, That the old Cold Meats and Pickles, or rather the Sweet-Meats always ready at hand in the Shop, shall be serv'd up, and plac'd in several Courses on the Table. You may Object, That the Sick may do well enough with them, and that some have recover'd after the use of them. But these are Diseases, which Nature will force it self from it self by its own Vigour, and its stock of Strength laid up for the Duration of many years. It can be only assisted by Medicines, which are adapted to the Natural Conditions of all mixt Bodies, to be repair'd by an additional Reparation by a mixt, which can be receiv'd and mixt with its Parts. To omit therefore the Conserves and Syrups, and the vappid crude Simple Waters, and the mixt hot Waters, which oppress and raise in the Humours the greatest Confusions, the admir'd Chymical Spirits either Vinous, or Volatile or Acid, and the distill'd Oyls are too Simple, and have an exalted Force, which is not unitable and mixable with the Spirits and Blood. The Manners of their Actions are now more clearly to be explain'd. If you will preserve a smaller Wine, you must

not

not use Brandy to raise it, but a generous bodied Wine, which will mix its Composition with all its Parts, its own Spirits associated with its Tartar and Balsam, which shall associate with, and recruit and temper the Spirits, and Tartar and Sulphur of the other. To nourish your self, you will not use the distill'd Water; and the Spirit and burnt Oyl of a distill'd Chicken, but extract in a Broath all the Natural Composition, which shall be turn'd into Chyle, that advanc'd into a Natural Quintessence, which shall by its grosser Parts hold the Compages of the Blood together, and bestow the necessary Reparation to every Fibre of the Body, and send the finer and more agil Parts into the Brain to augment the Spirits. The vinous Brandy Spirits heat with rage, push violently one part of the Spirits, break the Crasis of the Blood by inflaming the Serum, and coagulating the Sulphur with the Fibres, in all the parts where they act, before they fly away by the first Pores or Crannies of the Body open to them. A generous Cordial, to make the present instance in a Tincture extracted with a mild Menstruum, shall warm and revive all the whole Blood, and all the Spirits, as the Rays of the Sun temper'd by the Air give an uniform Warmth to all the Atmosphere, as the Fire in the Chimney to the Chamber. These Spirits are as the Rays contracted in a Glass, which burn deep into the part expos'd to them, or as a Coal from the Chimney held in your Hand. The inflammable vinous

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Spirits

Spirits raise the greatest degree of Heat, but do not make an equal distribution of it to all the Parts. You exhilarate your Spirits, and move the Blood to a nimbler Circulation with a Bottle of the Juice of the Grape, which *cum spe divite manat in venas animūque tuum*, which affords Spirits of the Natural size conjoyn'd with a due proportion of Water, and is held from the violent Efforts of its Spirits, by the Acid, and the nourishing grosser Parts closely adhering to all its Particles. The Volatile Spirits from Animals have the same eager and penetrating Motions, and break the whole Blood (if too often us'd) into a fatal Diffolution and Fluidness, and unnatural Thinness, and make it incapable of being reunited into the Natural Consistence. The Acid Spirits are only the finest Parts of the Minerals of Vitriol, Nitre, Salt and Sulphur, torn from the Mass by the violence of the strongest Fires. They corrode and rend in pieces all the Metals, burn all the Bones, and all the Animal Stony Concretes, devour the Flesh of every part they are applied to. If you mix them with Water to preserve your Tongue from being corroded, the mixt Parts shall curdle the Chyle, and turn the Parts of the Blood they shall first reach, into grumous Lumps and black Coagulations of the Balsamick and Earthy Parts. These shall clog and stop the capillary Passages of the Circulation, obstruct all the Glands of the Viscera; the more watery Parts shall run off in profuse and chilly Sweats, with the almost
cadaverous

cadaverous Coldness of all the Habit of the Body. These and the other Effects, as was remark'd above, must be hazarded in the extraordinary Cases, for the present greater advantage, (as the Surgeon uses his Incision Knife, and the red hot Iron): from the first, to move the Spirits to their Stations or their Motions, which were almost lost by their weakness or by a sudden irruption of a venomous Contagion: and from the Acids the too rapid Effervescences and Circulations in Fevers, and the wasting Ebullitions, require the quickest Temperature from these most powerful Coolers. Their Use is justify'd by the present and cogent Exigences, after which the most agreeable and adequate to the Patients Temperament must succeed to take their place, which may keep pace with the ferment of many Days, necessary to mature the peccant Humours, as the Heat of the Sun, and the Coldness of the Rain, interchange with one the other, to move the Nutritive Parts of all Vegetables to their respective Growth and Ripeness. But the great universal Physician has prepar'd the genuine Natural Medicines with so wonderful Art, that all the potent active Particles are attended with others to mitigate their Activity; the more compact and sluggish have the lively and restless to lead them forward, and convey them to the farthest Recesses of the Body. The Deputy, and substituted Physician is requir'd to search into their various Natural Preparations, to distinguish them carefully, and apply them with
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the greatest Caution to the different Diseases. 'Tis true, Many Physicians have Herded with the multitude, and Spurn'd with them at all the easie Donatives of Nature, either for Pleasure and Entertainment, or the Preservation of Health and Life. The little defective human Images, and the pretended imitations of the great Natural Originals, are worshipt and ador'd by them. But the Microscope discovers and derides the roughness and rudeness of all the costly Artifices. But the Magnifying Glass, and the more searching Enquiries of the more sagacious, are rewarded with ever-new Discoveries of the inexhaustible Mine of the richest Qualities of all Natural Beings. The Physician, who experiments the Plants, Animals, and Minerals, to detect their Virtues, and the Methods, by the most simple Operations, of drawing them forth intire and unbroken, not sullied and vitiated by the rudeness of extravagant and violent Attempts, has no end of his Pleasure and Information, and can fix no Period to the Uses of their Powers and Virtues, that hitherto they shall go and no farther. If he compares the faulty mixtures of the Diseas'd Blood and Spirits with these infinitely varied Compositions lodg'd in every Vegetable; he sees, That every irregularity in every Disease of all Ages and Constitutions shall be rectified by the careful Application of the Plant specified to their various Circumstances. But this pursuit will be stopt by very many by too fierce Oppositions. You may first Object,
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That it is beneath the great Physicians to trouble themselves to make or direct any Experiments, to discover or select out of the full Natural Treasure, the particular Medicine, which would Preserve and Cure their Patient. That the Men of Pleasure will not suffer him to take the least Pains, cannot want his Company, and would affront and deride his Industry, if detain'd from them by choosing the Remedy, by observing its Qualities by Preparation, appointed and markt as appropriate to the Disease. They would esteem him beneath their Converse, if he pretended to busie himself in a Quacking Affair. You must take care, that you do not destroy your self by the misapplication of a Word, as the Natural Fools and Children cut their Hands by taking the edg'd Tool by the wrong end. Dr. *Skinner* gives you the true meaning of it from the Teutonick and German Tongues ; that Quack with them, is, *Frivolus, Nugax*, One who does not do any thing to the purpose. The weak and silly often run into the dangers they think they avoid. Your magnified Doctors are now become the real Quacks. Their pretended sufficiency of being from their first starting out gone beyond any possibility of Improvement, has made them neglect the Knowledge of the best Remedies in the World, and sham Mankind (like the Quacks on the Stage) with 8 or 10, magnified by them to the Skies, viz. The cold Juleps, Conserves, Syrups, the Earthy Powders, the Lees, and Sediment of the old Pharmacy,

Pharmacy, and the hot Brandy Waters, and five or six eager, virulent, inflaming Spirits and Oyls, which float on the top of the Chymical Preparations. These two excellent Remains of both will serve to correct the frequently almost fatal Effects of one the other. When the first have loaded and deadned the Stomach and Blood, the other will instantly raise them; when these have dissipated and wasted them, the other will hold them down and retain them. But the other most fearful Objection, is, That our great Physicians, without looking into the inside to view the Postures and the Uses of the Parts, and how they are alter'd by any Diseases from Dissections of the Dead, without enquiring by Experiments into the Tempers and Mixtures of the Humours, without the Knowledge of the Names of Diseases, and having ever read the hundredth part of the Histories and Descriptions of their Symptoms and Events from the Strength of Nature, or their Symptoms and Events on the use of all kind of Medicines, but by good Company, and not wasting their time in considering the Virtues, or the best manner of preparing any Drug whatsoever, are yet the most rare Physicians of *Europe*, and Cure all the Patients of Quality by their Vulgar Remedies, in common Use with every Nurse, varied into different Forms. The long Life of the late King of *Spain*, if you reflect on the Dangers of his Infancy, his Weakness which increas'd with his years, and the doubtful Contingencies of many Months together, will

will confute the monstrous Pretences of our Physicians, who know nothing, and represent to your justest Observation the no less monstrous Credulity of all our People on the other side. Those Physicians have the most exquisite Knowledge of the Virtues of the Simples, and of their Natural most refin'd Preparations. They have the most bright Discernment of all Distempers, from their diligent and most accurate Discoveries of the Progresses of the Motions of the Humours, from their faithful Attendance on the Sick. The present vigour of the other Princes directing the furious struggle on both sides in the present War, will make you change your Opinion, or wait to be inform'd, what admirable Natural Preparations they use, and how they are directed ; when the easie Diseases here, which Nature her self will Cure, appear in the issue malignant, as they are of course styl'd in the first Approaches, to prepare a Refuge after the ill success of our loathsome and virulent Remedies. If the firmness of the Spirits, and the Humours in a Patient of Quality, dismisses the easie Disorder, What Triumphs are made ! All the ill Successes are buried in an Act of Oblivion : They were such Remedies, which did the work by themselves, tho' the Physician very rarely came to the House. You, who have never heard of more than the distill'd Waters, the Herbs beaten or boil'd, with Sugar, and corrupted by it, the Spirits and the Oyls, will be in the Condition of one Born without Sight, after being restor'd
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to it by the Couching of a Cataract. The Sun, and all the Plants, which were rais'd and grew by his Influence, fill his lately dark Mind with the surprizing Rays of his brightness, and with the ravishing Colours in the infinite Perfection and Variety. You, who have only tasted the cold distill'd Waters, and the Brandy Spirits, and the clammy Sugary Preparations, or have had your Tongue and Nose fir'd with the Inflammation and Volatile Spirits, or the keenness of the Acid, and the rancid Oyls, will be rais'd into an Extasie, when you perceive the grateful Qualities and Uses of the never exhaustible Mixtures of the Principles of the Natural Medicines. Your Admiration will advance without Confinement, when you are made sensible of the endless Compositions adapted to Cure the innumerable Diseases, to which Mankind is expos'd. Every Simple is an excellent Compound, adjusted to the Mixtures of the Blood, which is vitiated in Diseases, as all the Simple Aliments are the more excellent Compounds, made of Parts, which will repair every part of the Blood, the Spirits and the solid Parts. This Composition of all Foods is necessary not only to nourish, but to render them supportable to the Stomach. The fat unmixt would make the most loathsome Oppression. The Fibres not divided by the Oily Parts would be indigestible. The volatile Parts not divided by all the other would irritate and convulse the Membranes and Nerves. The Acids of Fruits, if separated from the

Oily

Oily sweetness, would disturb it by their eager Acrimony. These very Aliments must therefore have very different Qualities compounded by their mixture, especially the Foods from the Vegetables. They are varied and us'd as Medicines, in the usual Diet, to redress the Alterations of the Blood made by a more constant and surfeiting use of one the other. The more watery and viscous depress and incrassate the Blood, the more rich and spirituous expel that superfluous Water by the Pores, and break and divide the clammy Parts. The Blood, made hot and impetuous by the Spirits and disproportion'd volatile Oyls of these, is reduc'd to its temper by the mollifying Qualities, and the soft Mucilages of the other. The Plants, which have been us'd in all Ages, as a part of Food, are truly Medicinal, to prevent and Cure the incidental and moveable Disorders, not grown to a stature to be term'd Diseases. The acidulate and inciding suppress the Fumes and Vapours from the fat and oily Meats, penetrate into the tenacious and gummy Texture, and divide and restore them into an unfermenting Chyle. The hot and acrid do not only rouze and sharpen the Menstruum of the Stomach, but break and dissolve the Fibres, and the firmer consistence of the undigested, which offend it. A very large number of these Medical Aliments enlarges the Catalogue of the Simples us'd in Physick. When us'd by themselves in greater Quantities, and prepar'd as Medicines, they discover their Qualities

Qualities capable of effecting all the alterations, which the Diseases of the Stomach, and Blood and Spirits shall want to remove them. These Plants, which are esteem'd only Nutritive, have a soft Mucilage or Gelly, without any strongly predominant Qualities, (tho' the more feeble discriminating Qualities distinguish every one of them) and are design'd almost only to augment and repair the lessen'd expended Quantities of the Blood, and Spirits, and solid Parts : Nature being able out of that uniform Mucilage, to Extract, as Art does from the fermented Grains, the Spirits, and the oily Balsam, as well as the Serum and the Fibres. Every other specifick and distinguishable Virtue renders them able to move the Blood, and retard its Motions in the various Proportions necessary to remove any preternatural diseas'd Affection of it. You will not wonder therefore, that a Sect of Physicians has by their exquisite Knowledge of the Powers of even the Simples us'd in Diet, and by the accurate Preparations of the other Foods, been able to prevent and remove not only acute and vehement, but Chronical and fixt Diseases. The Plants, which have their Place above these, by their Qualities more exalted and more operative on the Blood and Spirits, are the most powerful Instruments to make the greatest Alterations and Motions in the Blood and Spirits, and Humours, more sparingly or more frequently administred, as the Strength or Weakness of the Sick, the present violence or slower Progress of
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of the Disease shall demand. If their Properties raise them to the Rank above these, the Plants, in the respective degrees to the condition of the Blood and Spirits, and the Effects and Events are deleterious and poisonous. They have very different Powers, as they operate either suddenly with violent Distractions and Dissipations of the Spirits and Blood, or the Blastings and sudden Depressions and Mortifications of them, or by the Burnings and Corrosions of the Parts. Many of these attemperated by Preparation or Mixture, and cautiously given in the just Proportions, have been always us'd in the extraordinary opposite Disorders of the Blood and Spirits. But as the Medicine or Cure by Diet only is on one side defective, altho' supported by Labour, Exercise, Repose, in the differing Distempers, if any Alteration is requir'd to be suddenly or more powerfully effected. The other, which flies into the other extream, cannot fail of the most unhappy Success, if the Constitutions are not able to support the force of their Action and Operation, or if exhibited in Doses too large or too often repeated. If you heedfully remark the Discriminations of Poisons from the safer Remedies; You will distinguish the Reasons, why the fiery Compound Waters; the distill'd Oyls, the acid Spirits, the volatile Spirits and Salts, have been detected to be in the long and constant Use, destructive to the Tone of the Stomach, the Crasis of the Blood, and the just Temperature of the Spirits. The

Medicines therefore of the middle sort, (if the Disease is not more securely to be remov'd by the soft approaches of the first, supported by Exercise or Repose, &c.) open'd and brought into Action by a rational Preparation, shall claim the Preference before the other, fir'd and sublim'd by Art to the most raging and vehement Qualities. This Reflection of the Natural mixture of so many Plants, whose great Qualities and Operations are confess'd, being carefully drawn forth by the Artful Preparations, will prepare you to expect the most certain Preventions and Recoveries from all Diseases. ~~They~~ They will be prefer'd to, and extoll'd before them, because they have vastly greater Effects from their two different manners of Operation, which must be most firmly retain'd in your memory, because they have not so great Powers, and because they have much greater Powers of affecting all the Wheels of the human Machine. If they had the Efficacies of those rapid Motions, they would, as the others, raise the Spirits and drive them away, or force them into violent and tumultuous Motions. They would make the Blood move more rapidly, but cause a boiling over not easily to be restrain'd: They would quench its Flame by extinguishing many Parts of its life; make it more consistent, by drawing and cementing some Parts together, and leaving the others more fluid and dispos'd to fly off: They would attenuate it, by making a frothy and flatulent Expansion of all the Vapoury Parts.

Parts. They have much more Powers by acting more calmly and more steadily. The volatile Spirituous Herbs in Tincture make their easie entrance into all the Nerves of the Parts which they touch in their passage, then revive those of the Stomach, which are mutually intermixt with those of the Heart, pass on leisurely by the Channels of the Chyle into the Blood, move the Spirits of all the greater Rivers and Rivulets of the Circulation, and afterwards meet their Associates in the Brain, which had before by the Nerves mounted thither. The Cordials pay their Tribute to the Stomach, which they pass, enter the Blood, and brighten the Flame of every part of it, and warm the Heart by the Proportions which enter it, and give it new Strength after the Labours of every Pulse. The cooling Remedies of this kind act not as by freezing, and sudden Constipations of the Liquids, and closing the Pores; but as the Drops of Rain, which refresh the parcht Earth and Plants, or the temperate Breezes of the Nights in the Burning Climates. They make the Blood more compact by the intermixture of their Parts, by creeping into it by the passages of the Chyle, and moving leisurely into an Union with all the Parts of the Fluid. The Blood becomes more capable of making its internal Motions; when the attenuating Remedies have gradually dissolved all the Coagulations of the Mass. You can therefore never fail of being Cur'd in all Diseases, after you have taken these Natural

Preparations, adapted by Art to the Constitution and present Conditions of the Disorders, because their Qualities cannot suddenly endanger you with their violence, and cannot be unable to reduce, having the just and adequate Time of mixing with them, all the vitious alterations of the Blood and Spirits to their natural and healthy State. Altho' the morbid mixtures of the Humours are very various from the different changes every one of them is capable of receiving from the Air, the Qualities and Quantities of the other Aliments, from violent Motions and Sloth, and the Effects of the Reactions of one upon the other : Yet there cannot be any Defect in the great Provision of so many Classes of Remedies, under each of which are so many distinguishable from every other by the stupendous Blending of their Principles, *Mille via, Lethi mille salutis erunt.* Are the Spirits cloudy and dull, that the brightest Truths cannot move them ; or unquiet and unsteady, that they cannot wait to compare the Disparities of one thing from another, but believe the first Lyes and Impositions they receive, to avoid the trouble of viewing and examining their monstrous Disproportions to the Objects they represent ? The Aromatick and Volatile Plants, will dispel the Fumes and Vapours from the first, other Spirituous and Balsamick will joyn themselves with, and make them more steady and capable of supporting the most lasting Applications, and longer regards to the Objects they perceive.

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The Infults of Apoplexies, and Lethargies, and Epilepsies, are prevented by the Channels of the usual daily Secretions, kept free and permeable by the Humours mov'd by the acrid and strenuous Spirits of the Cephalick Plants, and remov'd by the attenuating and penetrating from the Brain and Nerves obstructed by them. The Sight is strengthned and preserv'd, and all the other Sences dispos'd to receive and convey all the Objects, which are capable of moving them, when their Organs are cleans'd from all Obstructions, and the Spirits can pass through the Nerves into them without Interruption from their foulness. The Aromatick Plants, which purifie the Blood, and generate the most unshaken and active Spirits, will refit the Organs, and will force away every Impediment of impure matter they meet with in them. The thin and sharp Catarrhs are by degrees and insensibly brought to their consistence and mildness by the Plants, which taken in large Infusions and Decoctions, remix them and restore them to the Stations they had in the Blood. The hasty vehement Remedies detain them on the Lungs, make the Ulcerations of that part, or drive them into the Colliquations on the Bowels. The Viscid roapy Defluxions will be dissolv'd, made more easie to be rejected, or will be broken and divided, and resume their former Union with the other Principles, by the constant Use of the Herbs, which attenuate and dissolve and incide the mucous Phlegm. There are none of the

Fevers, Pestilential, Malignant, Inflammatory, continued and intermittent, acute or slow, whose Causes or morbid mixtures cannot be alter'd, attemperated, made less violent, afterwards depurated, concocted and subdued, and in the proper Natural Seasons rejected and expell'd by the Vegetables abounding in Qualities, which will not be suspected to be inefficacious to all the purposes of preserving life. You may, in this place, that you may be prepar'd to receive the Narrative, tho' very contracted, of their wonderful Effects, survey the different Parts they are made of, and the Virtues which are derived from them. They are not nourisht with a vulgarly imagin'd crude Juice from the Earth, diluted only by Rain by their Roots, or the common Air by their Pores : but the Quintessence of the Qualities, which the Earth, the Water and the Air can receive from the Redistribution of the Principles of all the compounded Bodies, which are redissolv'd by Corruption. Does the Earth afford the Minerals, the Salts, the Balsams, Sulphurs and Bitumens, and the Antipestilential Medical Glebes ? The Plants discover all these in their mixtures. They have the proportions of the common Salt, and the Nitrous, and Vitriolick and Aluminous. They have their Tartar and Acidity diversify'd by them. They have in their Gums, and Resins, and Oyls, their Parts of the Sulphurs and Bitumens. They have the Styptick and Restrictive Qualities from the Earths, which are full
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of those Combinations of Matter. All the rich and volatile and spirituous Parts, which fill the Air from the Exhalations of all the living Plants and Animals, are circulated again into them, and again remixt with the other Principles. They are therefore as the Chymical Recipients, which receive into themselves, all the Natural Distillations and Sublimations from all Animals and Minerals. Can any Fever therefore want a Remedy, which the Plants cannot supply, after the Filtration and Concoction, and Depuration of the Mineral Principles, and these united with the Animal Effluvia into the justest mixture and temperament? When the putrid parts of the Air, and the other Aliments, have made a Pestilential Fever Epidemical, and the Infection spreads from the Air more corrupted by the addition of the Evaporations of the Diseas'd, and the Spirits shall be seiz'd with a Syncope, and the fatal Faintness, and the Blood vitiated to the greatest changes of its mixture: The Plants in substance or extracted in the various Tinctures, shall, being Volatile and Styptick, and Balsamick, add that degree of firmness and stability to every one of the Principles of the Blood, that, if us'd as Antidotes, every one of them shall abide the Impression without giving ground, or their Powers to oppose the Aggressors shall expel them by the Pores in Perspiration, or by a longer War, drive them into the Glands, to be remov'd by the ripening of the Tumour. If Intemperance or Sloth, or the irregular Changes of the Seasons, have made the different sorts of

Fevers, (which according to their Constitutions
 will hold their Dominion more or fewer years)
 which are each of them observ'd, according to
 the several Changes made in the Humours to
 be expellible in these by the Pores, in others
 by the Bowels, or Urine, or the Salivary
 Glands : Will not the Plants first attemper the
 Heat, and abate the violence of the Ebullition
 and Circulation, then overcome the predomi-
 nant Emotions of the Acid or Volatile or Bi-
 lious Parts, and give vigour to the Spirits and
 Balsam of the Blood to separate and throw off
 the fermenting immiscible Humours? The dif-
 ferent mixtures of these antifebrile Plants are
 proportion'd to the Dyscrasies and Exigence of
 every Disease. If Nature affects or wants the
 present Expulsion of its Enemy, their Virtues
 either Acid or Aromatick (and these may be
 exalted being extracted in the Spirit of Wine or
 the Volatile Spirits) will raise the greatest inter-
 nal Motions of the Principles to make the most
 copious Evaporation by the Pores. If the Di-
 sease has seiz'd the Balsamick and Fibrous Parts,
 and contaminated all the fluid and consistent
 Parts, many days will be requir'd to collect,
 subdue, and expel so much vitiated matter.
 There are Plants design'd for this purpose of the
 more sedate and unactive antifebrile, (whose
 strength may be improv'd in the Infusions in
 Wine, or by the contracted force of their Ex-
 tracts) which will gradually move and reject it
 by the hourly Transpiration, or Urine, or
 Bowels,

Bowels, or the Salivary Glands. This Support or Redintegration of the Natural Crasis and Mixture of the sound Parts of the Blood, is the prime and immediate and ultimate Cause, which overcomes all the Fevers, and all the other morbid and dangerous alterations of the Humours, which disturb and destroy the necessary Motions, and Life with them. You must therefore observe with the greatest Attention, and fix it in your Memory, as an Affair of the greatest moment ; which will, if justly applied, preserve your self and all you shall communicate it to ; That the vehement and preposterous and ill-tim'd Purgations of the Blood are the direct and certain Causes of the frequent Deaths in these Diseases. The forcible Exclusions or Attractions of the Parts of the Blood, and the Agitations and Commotions attending them ; whether they are made by Vomits, Purgers, Sweaters, Diureticks, Blisters or Bleeding, do all concur and agree in the Rejection and Diminution of the vital and active, and necessary constituent Parts of the Natural mixture. The vehement Vomits and Purgers are to be given in many Fevers and other Diseases, when the Impurities are before made ready and collected to be cast off. The safe easie Vomits and lenitive Purgers, and Glisters, which cleanse the Stomach and Bowels from the putrid Humours before lodg'd in them, are most useful, and do not affect the present Case, because they give no disturbance to the depuratory Fermentation. But when the powerful

ful Vomitive and Purgative Remedies are given, when the internal Motions had not prepar'd and separated the peccant Humours to be in that instant drawn off, the Natural and Vital Parts are cast away, and the progressive internal depurative Motion is ruffled and confus'd, which may not be again recover'd, which will break the Natural Powers and destroy Life ; if, as remark'd above, the Natural Powers are capable to be overcome by these Assaults on them. The Ignorant and therefore impetuous People demand, that something must be done to remove the Disease. They understand nothing but what they see. Some Humour or other must every day be taken out of the Body of the Sick, to persuade them, that the Danger is growing less. The Physicians and Apothecaries, for many Reasons before suggested, strive to please their Customers. The Practice goes on, and improves by Custom, and the Physicians either never knew, or, by the other long Practice, become improv'd and confirm'd in the Ignorance of the powerful Alteratives of all the morbid Alterations of the Blood and Spirits. They give the Brandy Juleps, and the fermenting Boles, which irritate and colliquate the Blood, when the Disease'd Humour was not ready for the Birth and Delivery ; its Ferment is disturb'd, and the salutary Secretions are perverted. The Sweaters, the greatest part of the present Practice, are, in many instances, fatal, when they divert the great constant natural Exhalations of the fretting and
unquiet

unquiet Parts by the Pores, which is asserted by the long Observations of *Sanctorius*, and by every heedful Experienter. It's an Infalible Axiom in Physick, *Quò magis corpora impura volatilibus agites, eò magis læseris*. If you move and disquiet the internal depuratory Motion, and fix the impure Parts more closely with all the Mass, and dissipate by Sweats, rais'd by the Oyly Brandy Juleps, the useful Fluid, and the spirituous Parts, the Disease shall grow stronger, as Nature is more and more weakned, and shall at last with these helps subdue it. The Diureticks, in this circumstance, have the same ill Effects, as the Sweaters prest on the Patient every hour of every day, they only move the same Humours by a different Passage. The vile Effects of them are often observ'd, when the Sediment of the Urine, which Nature was, by its internal depuratory Motions, gradually increasing and making more plentiful and weighty, is by the Agitations made by the attenuating Diureticks remixt with the Blood. The Urine becomes pale and crude, or turbid, without the former Cloud or Sediment. The Blisters, the modern outward Purgers of the Blood applied by Pairs daily by the Physicians and Apothecaries, (ignorant of the proper Alteratives in contradiction to all the Cautions of Antiquity, and the later Writers, and the obvious directions of Reason and common Sence, and the fatal consequences of the most evident Observations) are clapt on the Patient without thinking whether
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the Blood has then any Humour it can part with, whether it has not form'd some greater Design of its own, to make a Truce, and mitigate its Enemies or to distress it by degrees, and expel it by the Passages it every day dismisses the Recrements of all the Foods. What can you imagine can be drawn off in the first day of an inflammatory or ardent Fever, when the violent internal Agitation separates nothing, which is demonstrated in the dry Skin, and rough and parcht Tongue, and the thinness or little quantity of the Urine? The Blood and Spirits are more inflam'd and agitated by them. The Delirium is more eager, the Tendons more subsulting, the Urine more sharp and cutting, and frequently Bloody. You will say, That, after many Pairs, the Patients sometimes recover. Nature never recovers by violence done to its necessary Motions, to concoct and expel the Disease : And the internal Separation is not frequently made, and the Crisis and the Solution of the Distemper finisht, till after the Pairs of Blisters have been dry'd and heal'd many days. These Gentlemen apply Blisters to every Fever, and every Constitution, which require the select appropriate Depurations of the impure distinguishable matter of that Disease. In Lethargies and Apoplexies, and the overflowing of the watery Humours irritative by the Salts, and the fixt Rheumatical Pains, Vesicatories, and the other outward Purgers and Drawers, have been at all times recommended, when the oppressive
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coagulated viscid Humours, wanted the corrosive Parts of the Cantharides, to break and dissolve them. Shall They then, to the reproach of rational Physick, and the destruction of the Patient, be almost wholly rely'd on in all sorts of Fevers, when in most of them the Spirits and Blood are moving with the most violent Perturbations and Ebullitions? You may on this occasion particularly admire the Obstinacy and Immoveableness of the Natural Powers, able to maintain themselves to a long Series of Years, which can defend it self against Diseases perfidiously made more dangerous by Physicians unacquainted with the genuine and never-failing Remedies, who for that Reason support their Credit by corrupting the People, and the Practice with these new Empiricisms. If these Physicians do not intend to improve their Knowledge of the better Medicines, the People must interpose to preserve themselves, and observe that many Fevers finish their Course by the Separations regularly made by the internal Motions assisted by proper Remedies, or the Dietetick Liquors, and conclude the Victory by an happy Crisis in this Climate often partially, often entirely made. They will not fail to take notice, that the entire short Fever of every Fit of an Ague, (although in the bilious Constitutions, and the tender Spirits of the young, there arrives a Delirium in its state) is ended well without Blisters: That in the Measles and Small-Pox, the Impurities are separated, and leisurely matured and ejected without

without Blifters. Why then fhall the Pains, Inquietudes, the Diffolutions, and increas'd Fluidity of the Blood, and the Erofions of the Urinary Passages, and the Bloody Urine, and the other parallel Eruptions of the Blood be hazarded by the Senceless Application of them in every Fever, that their Patients may be mark'd and known, if they can survive, by these their Badges and Liveries? The Old *Romans* were able to discern the imposture of magnifying all Cures, by the Pains on purpose inflicted on the Patient to make him remember his Physician and Disease. They expell'd and banish'd the Physicians, who burnt and scarify'd in every Distemper, instead of using the Specifick Remedies. Our Blisterers and Advisers of Cupping and Scarifying, instead of Bleeding from a Vein by the Lancet, divert the amaz'd Attendants from demanding a Rational Method of the Preparations of the Vegetables design'd to alter every Disorder in the first seizure, and the Progresses and Terminations of all Diseases, reserving only the great Evacuations and Revulsions, sometimes antecedent, most frequently subservient to them. Bleeding is necessary in Fevers, when the Flame of the Blood is violent, and when it precludes its own Motions by its Expansion and Fullness, and when the Blood has not chosen and determin'd the Manners and Passages of its Secretions of the vicious Humours; and it must be repeated, when its Ebullition and Quantity raise Symptoms, which grievously interrupt and prevent

vent the Separations and Secretions. But by the great loss of Blood, the Spirits shall give way, the Blood shall be unable to ferment and dispose the peccant Humours to be dismiss'd by the usual Natural Courses. The Perspiration shall cease, the Sweats shall not be the Disease's matter passing off, but watery cold colligative. The Diarrhea safe and salutary shall be stop'd. The Urine will be made pale, and without a Sediment; the Respiratory Organs will be made unable to unload the increasing Oppressions.

One would think the Small Pox was intended as a visible Sample and Pattern, and a solemn Publication of a Law once made, and necessarily to be Obey'd, which commands us to observe all the Methods which Nature uses in the treatment of all the Fevers, with few reserv'd Exceptions to the apparent and most certain differences of sometimes imminent and impending Danger. It demonstrates, That the Depuration cannot be finish'd but in so many days, (as the matter is proportion'd in Quality and Quantity to the impelling parts of the Blood) that the internal Motion of the Blood first prepares in so many Days the matter to be first collected, and then expell'd under the Cuticle, by raising the Pustules: They gradually increase, after they are rais'd in the Face and Breast. These are for some time neglected, and seem to flat, while the Pustules are then begun in the lower Parts. At the end of the Disease, when those of the Head and Face are dry'd, it gives the full

full Maturation after two or three Days, to these of the Hands and Feet. The Transpiration by the Pores is large and strong, demonstrated by the putrid Scent. The Sweats are not natural to the Disease. If forc'd by Art, They prevent the genuine Swellings of the Face, and the Supplies of matter to enlarge and ripen the Pustules. The hot Brandy, Distill'd Medicines, make the Inflammation more adust and malignant, and fixes the threatening spots in the Skin. There are in this Disease two Extrems: In the one the Blood is too much inflam'd, and makes a dangerous Erysypelas besides the Natural Circle of the Pustules. In this case, the Emollients and easie Restrainers of the internal Motions of the Blood at once abate the vehement Ebullition, and make the Suppuration move more regularly. If the Blood is too serous, or viscid, or languid, the Saffron and the warmer Aromatics are then only indicated to move forward the sluggish matter to give colour to the Circle, and promote the Growth of the Pustules. If the Blood has the just and adequate Power to prepare and select, and protrude the Humours of the Disease, the Physician then remarks the steadiness of its Course, and prevents the external Accidents of Heat and Cold, or Errours in Diet, or Medicines, which are able to interrupt it. The Measles are the Copy of the shorter and more acute Fevers. The Matter is more thin, and more eager, and moves more rapidly, and finishes its Course in more than half the space of time.

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The irritative and pungent Matter is tempered by the sweet and mucilaginous Pectorals, not the fiery exasperating Distill'd hot Waters. The internal Motion forces it with great violence to the Skin: You may see the hourly Increase of the Tumours, and may feel in the Pulse the Force impelling it more rudely into larger and irregularly fashion'd Eruptions. Any one of the Medicines, of the now modish Juleps, if potently hot and Cordial, more agitating and inflaming violently diverts the matter from the Skin into the Brain and Lungs, and suffocates the Spirits in the one, and the Blood in the other. If the Fever passes through its Stages from the Access, to the Increment, then the State, till it arrives to the proper Season of expelling (by a Crisis made at one Effort or divided) the collected injurious matter, in a shorter time, like the Measles, or the double number of days, parallel to the Small-Pox, will not the strength of your Reason make you able to discern, that that equally fermented Motion of the Blood, attended with Symptoms common to all the Fevers, labours to expel its Impurities of a different consistence, through the Pores, the Apertures of the Body. If the Measles and Small-Pox are seen to discharge themselves in the Skin, will you not be prevail'd on to consider, and doubt, and suspect, that every febrile Ebullition rejects hourly by Perspiration the greatest part of the venomous matter insensibly, as by Evaporation by
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the Pores of the Skin? The hot Oyly Juleps and Boles irritate and disturb the Preparations of the Humours in the Blood, force unseasonable and wasting Sweats, which spend and consume the Spirits, and (as *Sanctorius* discern'd by repeated Experiments) break and intercept the Natural Exhalations of the more thin and vehemently moving parts of the Disease by the Body permeable to them in every Part, as avow'd by *Hippocrates*, the first Collector and Publisher of all the Natural Laws. Will you not be forc'd to confess, That the Physician must have Patience, as well as the Sick, to expect and wait the time, in which the keener and more subtile Particles of these Fevers are to fly off in the first place, with the abatement and removal of many Symptoms, by the improv'd and more copious Transpiration? When this is done, his work is half over. He then considers to what degrees the Effervescences may be advanc'd to push forward the other, the more gross and heavy parts of the Distemper. The middle Alexipharmick, and the temperate antifebrile Plants, confirm the Blood in so many Days, and assist it to make the last Rejection by the known passages of the grosser Recrements of Food. If the Fever will not admit of a Solution, but after the depurative Effervescence of a longer time, because the putrid Heterogeneous matter has been collected by Intemperance or Sloth, and is lodg'd in all the Cells of the Skin, and embodied with all the Parenchyma of the Parts,

or

or increast by the every hours disturbance of the ferment of the Blood by irritating Medicines, or has been detain'd and kept in by the use of Opiates, to palliate or remove the useful Symptoms: The hot Brandy Juleps will precipitate and fiercely move the Humours not yet prepar'd to move away. Many thousands Die in these Fevers from their own and the Apothecaries Impatience, and the Physicians having been commanded by their Masters, and afterwards come into the Habit and use of putting off many of the Sweating Draughts and Boles every three or four hours of the Day, and brought at last to think (as the Reporters of incredible Lyes at last believe them) that there are no other Remedies to be us'd. The Plants in Decoctions, or in Infusions, more grateful to the Stomach, which have the bitter and subastringent Qualities mixt with the mild opening and deterging, will every Hour support the Tone of the sound Parts of the Blood, and safely and insensibly remove, as the Humour is capable of being mov'd, a part of the Disease by Perspiration, Urine, or the other Natural Channels. The Heetical are now despair'd of, if the Change of Air, and Asses Milk, with Crabs Eyes, and Pearl, cannot relieve them. After the Sugar of Roses, and the other Conserves and Syrups have broken the Appetite and Digestion, and rob'd the Patient of the Repairs of Blood, which the soft and healing Diets improv'd by the nutritive and temperate Plants would have supplied him with:

They ferment and exasperate the heat of the Blood, and increase the colliquative Sweats of the Mornings, and invite the wasting Loosenesses many Days before Death would have approach'd attended with them. In these Conserves and Syrups there are Plants renown'd from all Antiquity for their wonderful Redemptions of the Consumptive; but the *Arabians* unhappily cook'd them into Syrups. They are ready in the Shops, and to be mixt with the distill'd Waters, the Simple cold to oppress, the Compound to burn the Blood with their Brandy Spirits. These Plants, if your present Physicians could select them, infus'd in the Vehicle proper to the Age and Condition of the Patient, from his Natural Constitution or manner of Diet, are able to improve and support the mixture of the Blood, prevent the Increase of the Apostemes of the Lungs, make the Blood take up and reject insensibly all the purulent matter, and cleanse and heal the Erosions and Breaches of the Parts of the Viscera. This is infallible in the use of the vulnerary Plants, in the Traumatick Infusions and Decoctions, which give a firmness to the sound Parts of the Blood, increase it's Balsam without heating it, force the Acids to unite with it, or gradually subdue and expel them, and dispose the Wounds to close, and the Ulcers to be fill'd and heal'd. These great Effects of Plants rationally prepar'd, are most clearly discern'd in Pleurifies and Peripneumonies; to whom, if the Patient is preserv'd from Death by

by good Medicines, the Hecticks in the more tender and consumptive Constitutions are often consequential. After Bleedings, which abate the fullness and heat of the Blood, the Inflammations of the Lungs are held from raging too violently by the watery, soft, mucilaginous, subacid and sweet Oily Plants, which attemperate and inviscate the inflam'd Humours. When this is duly effected, the Herbs succeed, which make the soft Apostemated matter to be easily Expecterated, which heal the corroded Fibres, and reunite them by their Qualities inciding and deterging, and the other Balsamick and Subastringent. The Emulsions, Tifanes, and Mucilages, perform the first Offices. The Infusions and Decoctions follow them and finish the Cure. The hot fiery Juleps, and fermenting Syrups, give only a rude and sudden Agitation to the Blood and the Humours, but respect no Symptoms peculiar to these Diseases. In the two kinds of Colicks, in one of which the Coats of the Bowels are Lacerated and Corroded, and in the other inflam'd, to which Inflammation ill cur'd, a Gangrene usually succeeds: The violent Purgers (necessary in the Colick from the flatulent, putrid, viscid Phlegm, pent up in the Intestines) irritate and exasperate: the Opiates Cure the Pains, but do not remove the Causes of them. After Bleeding, the Plants, which have communicated their Virtues to a proper Liquor, soften and mollifie, and allay the sharp, salt, corrosive Humours, abate the Pains by degrees, by washing them off,

and cleansing the Channels by their Lenitive Qualities, and prepare them for the Natural Mucilage and Balsam to restore ease and soundness to the broken Fibres. In the Nephritick Disorders, the violent Pains and Vomitings, and Colicks, consequential to the Acrimony and Stoppage of the Urine, affecting the Bowels, with which they communicate by their Nerves: The soft and cooling, and viscus Mucilaginous Plants extracted in a soft Vehicle relax the Ducts, give a Gelly to defend them, move the Stone and Gravel forwards, and prevent their being form'd in the Kidneys, if they are industriously taken, being able to reduce the whole Mass of Blood to a Temper less Salt and Earthy, by raising the richness of its mixture, and by diverting those two Principles of these Concretes by the other excretory Passages. These Preparations of those admirable Plants (not, as at this time, consum'd by Boiling, and made foul and nauseous after being perverted from their Natural Virtues by the Sugar of the Syrups) were formerly us'd as the *Bath* and *Tunbridge*, and other Mineral Waters, in a Course proportionated to the Condition of the Blood, and the collected hard Obstructions of the Kidneys. They had, in those protracted Methods, from these Vegetables, the principal Virtues of those Minerals, were as easily receiv'd by the Stomach, and after having imbib'd, (like the Waters) all the depurated Recrements of the Bowels and Blood, made their way with them to all the
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Natural Secretions. The greatest Cures, which are recorded of the Gouts and Rheumatisms, Scurvies, Kings Evil, Cancers not confirm'd, have been perform'd by the just Preparations of the Plants, the use of which can be born and continued proportionably to the Stubbornness of those Humours, without the vehement Disturbances; which the unnatural Tortures of the Plants in Distillation with Brandy, and in the Syrups with Sugar, are known to raise. The vitious Parts of the Blood more or less acrid, and caustical and corrosive, as they are more or less temper'd by the closer Union of the other Parts with them, will be attemperated, diverted, inverted, by the Changes of their Textures, and rejected, when the Blood shall, by the Arc-matick, Balsamick, Corroborative and Aperitive Plants, be rais'd to its florid, compact and healthy Crasis: and you will not, when you reflect on the necessity of making the daily progresses by these internal efficacious Medicines towards the Refinement of the Blood in those severe and fixt Diseases, depend on the Blisters, Setons, Issues, appointed, because the Physician is unacquainted with the Specifical Plants: which Issues are only useful, when the Disease'd matter is before prepar'd to be cast off by the Effects of the Remedies, or by Nature it self industrious to secure its own Preservation. All the Diseases, which are deriv'd from the Periodical Secretions (of both Sexes) not made justly and proportionably to the temperature of the par-

ticular Constitution, and which are attended with the most grievous Affections of the Spirits, Stomach, Bowels, and all the Nerves; and which, if not restor'd, vitiate and debilitate the Blood, and all the vital and animal Functions, are Cur'd by the Plants rationally adapted to the Causes, which retard or prevent those necessary Periodical Depurations. Can any one doubt their power, when they fill the Air, as Incense at the Altars, with the Perfumes of their temperate volatile Spirits and Oyls; when the Fetid are most inviting from the certainty of the Relief they afford; when the Bitter are most pleasant and desir'd by the Stomach, which had lost its Appetite and Concoction, and the Blood calls for new Supplies of well-digested Food? Can you fear, that these convey'd into the Blood in proper Tinctures shall not give the most vigorous Motions to the Circulation, reject all the injurious Particles, open all the Obstructions from them, and pass them off by the Pores, and leave the most certain Demonstration of their Qualities and Use? You may wonder, That the Plants having communicated their Qualities to the various and proper Menstruums, should be preferr'd to the hot Waters, which are distill'd from them, with the vinous fermented and brandy Spirit, the active part of the Juleps. It is allow'd, That the Spirit of Wine it self has in the great Depressions of the Spirits very great Powers: but the true Efficacies of the Plants remain in the colour'd Liquor in the bottom of the

the Vessel. But the great permanent Effects are deriv'd from their Infusions, which act not with fury as the Spirits, but more or less sedately or temperately, and agreeably to the ferment of the Blood. They conquer all the Diseases by their Conduct, and waiting on the Enemy, till the opportunity of subduing it presents it self : *Cunctando restituunt Rem.* But to give you the clearest and most convincing Proof ; They act on all the Humours, after the manner of Mercury, which raises a Salivation of many Days. Mercury, which is observ'd of all the other Minerals, is not miscible with the Parts of the Blood, it cannot be naturaliz'd or made to continue with them. The great internal Agitation appears in the quicker beat of the Pulse, and the fulness of the Arteries. These Commotions rais'd by it, and the Humours reciprocally acting on one the other, break and divide the parts of the Blood. The Morbid matter becomes more and more separated, and more thin, and capable of being thrown off. It sometimes passes off by Vomitings, or Looseness, or by Urine, but most frequently by the Salivary Glands. By that Flood of the Ptyalism, the morbid Concretions diluted by large Quantities of Liquors drank at that time, go off, and are evacuated. By this method, that Disease, which is able not only to corrupt all the Juices, but devour the Flesh, and consume the most solid Bones, is it self overcome. The great Effects, as well as the more safe Methods of using it, have made it

it applied to with the greatest Success in many other very difficult Diseases. Surgery has magnify'd the great Powers of this Medicine in the most threatening Ulcers, and more obdurate and stubborn Tumours. The Leprosie, that Rheumatism, which by its virulency makes an Atrophy, and Consumption, in the Parts it seizes : The most raging Chronical Colicks, and many other inveterate Diseases, which elude the vehement and hasty attacks of all the hot distill'd Waters, and are increas'd by the loathsome Conserves and Syrups, are frequently master'd and made to yield by the constant and regular Evacuations made by this admir'd Mineral. The only reason of so great Events, is probably to be assign'd to the lasting and continuance of the internal Motions it impresses on the Blood. That holding uninterrupted many days, gives no time to the virulent Humours to pervert and destroy the mixtures of the Blood, but are forc'd to pass off in the never-ceasing current of the viscous roapy Salivation. A large proportion of these Diseases flies away by the Pores then more enlarg'd and open. The great success of this will revive the former use of the Plants in Infusions and Decoctions. These great Alteratives of the Blood and Spirits, extracted in a Dissolvent agreeable to the Constitution of the Patient, may be taken without the Apprehension of any dangerous Accidents, and their powerful Efficacies are receiv'd without Interruption, as the Circumstances of the Diseases require. The
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hot Brandy Waters, with the Oyls only of the Plants, are taken but in small Draughts, as the Spirits and Chymical Tinctures are, but in Drops, and cannot move but a small Part of the Blood and Spirits, and after not many Minutes disperse themselves, and evaporate by their own Volatility. The large Cups of these Nectars will convey vast Proportions of their Virtues into the Blood, and by the Circulation into the Brain and Nerves. The Blood will receive from them all the Similar and Nutritive Parts to increase and repair its natural mixture, and all the Qualities, which are opposite to, and therefore able to amend and correct every morbid alteration of its parts, which it is capable of. The Fevers of all Kinds will be dispos'd to the Separations and Secretions of their venom by the Crisis in the proper Seasons, as they are more acute or protracted. All the Chronical Diseases, will have by degrees the Diminutions and Dissolutions, and Evacuations of the impure Parts which cause them. Their steady and diligent Use will destroy all the Disorders of the Spirits, and place new and more firm and sedate in their stead. The Channels of the Nerves will be purify'd and cleans'd from every Obstruction. And all the Motions both Animal and Vital, and all the necessary Actions of Life will be regularly exerted. Antiquity had experienc'd the admir'd Powers of these Medical Plants. Their Gratitude made them distinguish many of these with the Appellations taken from their Deities, or the sub-

subordinate Spirits employ'd by them, the Names
 of their Kings. The *Aegyptians*, and some other
 Nations, built Temples, and offer'd solemn Sa-
 crifices to these Preservers of Life, after Reco-
 very from the most painful and deadly Diseases.
 Their Superstition can only be justified from their
 Adoration intended to the Donor by the Divine
 Honours they offer'd to the healing Instruments,
 his Bounty bestow'd upon them. They did not
 violate and destroy their stupendous Virtues by
 any pretended unnatural Preparations, or impious
 Violences from the Tortures of glowing Fur-
 naces, and most violent Fires; but observ'd,
 that their genuine Powers were form'd by the
 Divine Artist with Force able to Conquer and
 Destroy every Disease, from which the Tutelage
 and Protection of Mankind was assign'd them,
 as to the Governours of the separate Provinces.
Hippocrates, the first Writer in Physick, (or ra-
 ther the first of a very great number, whose
 Writings have been preserv'd) has recorded in
 the Treatises of Diseases, which have surviv'd
 him, about two hundred Plants: He has given
 the Out-lines, and the exact regular Descriptions
 of their first sensible Qualities. *Theophrastus* has
 added many more, with more accurate Researches
 and Enquiries into their Properties. *Dioscorides*,
Galen, have yet farther cultivated this most use-
 ful part of the Knowledge of Medicines. The
 later, has in his Voluminous Works, particular-
 ly his Books of the Faculties of the Simples and
 Compositions, discover'd the greatest Penetra-
 tion

tion and Judgment in the lively Paintings he has drawn of their Operations and Virtues. You may believe *Helmont* asserting, That the Moderns have been able to add but very few to the large Catalogue the Antients have given us. You have heard, that old *Homer* has drawn the most bold and masterly Strokes of the Descriptions of all the great Images of Nature, Government, and the Arts and Sciences, and that his Successors have been forc'd to Copy after them only in Miniature. You will be convinc'd, That these imperfect Imitations must fall short of these great Originals, when you apply the Reasons assign'd by the Author of the Dialogue, *De Corruptâ Eloquentiâ*, and *Longinus* of the elevated Perfections of Poetry and Oratory. They Debate the Causes of the great Decays and Declinations of both in their time : That with all the Advantages of the great Examples before them, nothing Excellent or Comparable to the Antients had been attempted or perform'd. They both agree in their Sentiments upon it, That the Antients devoted themselves, and every moment of their Life, to raise their Fame by the Service and Entertainment of the Publick, the present and future Ages, and neglected all the vain Amusements of Pleasure, or other viler Pursuits, which might divert them from their great Design. The Poets confin'd themselves to the Epick only, or to Tragedy, or Comedy, or Pastoral, or the Sonnets to *Cupid* and *Bacchus*. The Orators were wholly employ'd in the Elevation

tion of their Thought and Style, and the elaborate Pleadings at the Bar. The Historians form'd their Language with the same Application, to deliver the Transactions of Peace and War. The Physicians of those Ages travell'd and convers'd many Years with the Learned, where Physick had been rais'd to the greatest Perfection, to instruct themselves by all the Observations on the healthy and disorder'd State of it in Diseases, to know all the Medicines and their Qualities, which had been apply'd with success to the different Circumstances of all Distempers. But the Industry of some of the Moderns has resum'd and reviv'd this most necessary part of Physick, who have enquir'd into the Properties and Faculties of many of the Drugs, and deduct the most rational Accounts of their various Operations on the diseas'd Humours. And our most learned Sir *John Floyer* has, in his Touch-Stone of Medicines, communicated to us the Labours of many Years, and has added, to the Discoveries of the Antients, every thing which escap'd their Observation, with this only Exception, That the Riches of Nature are inexhaustible, and that many Additions may be always made by Physicians, who shall employ a Zeal and Capacity equal to his. You may acquiesce in the Accounts he gives of the Vegetable Alteratives, which have Qualities design'd to assist and support the Natural Powers, to prevent and overcome every Alteration and Impression, which can be made on them by Diseases.

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The more Simple Qualities or Tastes, of the Plants, are ; 1. The Watery, by which the Blood is diluted, and the morbid Particles receiv'd in that Fluid, made more capable of being wash'd off, and rejected. 2. The Earthy, which give a consistence and firmness to the Blood, and which fix the morbid Fluidness, and incorporate with, and withhold from Action, the Acids, and the other offensive and diseas'd Particles of the Humours. 3. The Acid, which temper and allay the Heat, and Motions of the volatile and oily Parts of the Blood, and reduce the Flame and Ebullitions of preternatural Effervescencies. 4. The Oily, which nourish all the Parts, and make the Balsam or Sulphur of the Blood, and, if temperate, mollifie the acid and acrid Parts, and, if more concocted and elevated in some of the Plants, make the Blood more colour'd and stronger, and make it able in Diseases to expel by its more rais'd Circulation by Perspiration the morbid Impurities.

From these Principles are compounded,
1. The Bitter. 2. The Astringent. 3. The Aromatick. 4. The Pungent. 5. The Acid. 6. The Mucilaginous. 7. The Sweet.

Where the Bitter Quality prevails, it is diversify'd by others subordinately united with it.

Some are Cooling, As the Bitter Earthy Astringents, the watery Bitters, the Bitter Acids, and the Bitter Sweets. Others are hot, and raise the ferment of the Blood, the Gummy or Terebinthinate Bitters, the Fetid strong scented Bitters,

Bitters, the piercing Acrid Bitters, the Aromatick Bitters, and those purely Bitter, which confirm and hold together the mixture of the Blood, and support its natural and constant Effervescence. 2. The Astringents are more temperate with a mixture of a Water, or joyn'd with a Bitterness, or mixt with a Sweetness. 3. The Aromaticks are of the Spicy volatile Kind, or strengthened with Bitterness, or elevated with an Acrid Pungency. 4. The Antiscorbutical Pungents are either simply piercing and acrimonious, or fetid, or are of a different rancid Oily kind. 5. The Acids are more Simple, like Tartar and Vinegar, or are crude Acids with much Water, or Astringent, or very austere, acerb, and rough, or mitigated with a Sweet Oyl, or with an improv'd more highly Digested and Balsamick Sweetness. 6. The Mucilaginous are Cooling, with much Humidity, or are more dry and earthy, or more compact with a Gummy consistent Substance, or heated with a rank Oyl, or are enobled with an Aromatick Flavour, or are rais'd by an acrid Pungency, or are united with a Narcotick Smell, or are fixt with Astringency. 7. The Sweet are watery and crude, or Aromatick, or Acrid, or Mucilaginous, or Subacid, or Subastringent.

In these Societies and Companies, are all the Alteratives incorporated, which have the admir'd Powers to move and compose the Spirits, to move and compose the internal and circulated Motions of the Blood, redissolve all the Obstructions

structions of a Viscera, supple and harden all the Fibres of the Muscles and Membranes, retain and reject the Humours, moderate and enlarge the Perspiration, and promote and govern the great Natural Efforts of the Periodical Secretions by all the Passages, and by consequence to prevent and remove all the Diseases. Every one has its Parts brought together in a manner different from all the others, with a regular immense variety. Every one has within it self its Marks and Signatures of its Virtues, which assign it to the Cure of one or other of all the Differences of all the Alterations the Humours are capable to receive. There are not any latent or occult Qualities, which was the pretence and refuge of the careless Writers, who only borrowed their Accounts of them from the Authors. they ingloriously transcrib'd, without examining them by the proper and most certain Experiments. Nature does not reserve or deny any discovery to the Physician, who will address to her by his diligent Observations to be fully inform'd of their Properties to restore Health and preserve Life. This is most certain, That the Brutes can by Natural Instinct from the Odours only, which are the subtile Exhalations of the gustable Qualities of all the Plants, unerringly discover, which are prepar'd for their Food, and which, when Distemper'd, for their Medicine. Reason improv'd with Care and Diligence, and industrious Examinations of the Qualities of Plants, supplies in us the want, or

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the decays of this natural anticipation of Knowledge. But Experience demonstrates, that every Vegetable Agent confesses to the Physician, the Powers by which it can affect or alter the natural or vitiated Humours. Every Plant shews its separate and peculiar Uses, that it may be applied to one of the unnatural Changes, which will sooner or later overcome Life, and which can therefore either in a shorter or longer space of time interpose their assistance to preserve it. There is therefore no Subordination of their Dignities and Values. Every Vegetable claims the first Place and Title from the Merit of its Powers and Abilities to restore Health and Life in the various difficulties from the Attacks of the different Diseases. If every particular Plant is adorn'd with these Distinctions of Nobility, you will allow, that they all deserve the greatest Regard and Deference ; that all their Exploits and Atchievements should be faithfully recorded by the Heraldry of Physick, with the distinct Histories of Life preserv'd by their instantaneous or more deliberate Operations. A potent Monarch, who has made all his Subjects useful and faithful to his Service, has immortalized his Name, by raising the great Improvements of all Learning, as well as the most refin'd Policy. He has obtain'd the Universal Empire by the Extents of his Conquests of all the Parts of Natural Knowledge. His Royal Academy has executed his Commands in their laborious and sagacious Experiments on all the Medicines. They

They have taken in pieces by Distillation, all the Parts of the Plants. The Proportions and Differences of the watery, the acid, the Oily, the Earthy parts have been nicely observ'd and distinguish'd. They have been applied by them to several Liquors and Solids, to discriminate and demonstrate the predominant Principles. Their Efficacies and Virtues in Diseases have been industriously registred and preserved. You may persuade your self to think, that the Labour of any farther search and discovery is prevented. But they design only to move and incite the Diligence and Application of the Physicians to consult the Originals themselves, as a Traveller, who relates the Buildings, Statues, Pictures, the wise and publick spirited Governments he has seen, with the purpose to encourage your Voyage to those Countries. This Address to the Medicine it self is indispensably necessary in every Physician, because every Language is destitute of Words to describe the Powers, and enumerate the Virtues of any one Plant. They reserve to themselves to relate and make known the peculiar Properties they contain by their own Dialects, and their own Emphasis of Expression. Their outward and their inward Beauties are not to be reported to you ; they can only inflame the Passions, when they are seen and review'd. Their Odours affect the Sense of Smelling, each of them by its own manner of the Reverberation of the Spirits. The Tastes move the Fibres of the Tongue with an Undulation

which represents as many degrees of every Quality, as the Moments of time it lasts can be subdivided into. There is always, as some modern Physicians express it, a large Part of their Virtues *in recessu* ; to which the Imagination of the Experiencer may penetrate, but cannot report, but by advising every one to receive by his own Senses, the *Ideas* of the various and wonderful Proportions of their Qualities. You may apprehend, and will own the great Defects of all Languages to express their Mixtures of their Principles, by observing that no Treatise or Oration can represent to you the distinguishing Textures of the Parts, which make any one of the most generous Wines. Can the Oylyness and Balsams of the rich nourishing Wines, or the Unctuousness and Fatness of their Spirits be describ'd by any Words, as by the Reports made by the Tongue, when it tastes them ; and by the Brain, after it has been actuated by them ? Shall the sharp acid Wines, which deterge and cleanse the Stomach, and contract it by their Styptickness, and make it crave to be more and more dilated and fill'd, and the thin swiftly moving Spirit, which stays not in the Blood, or the Parts to be nourisht, but every moment reaches the Head, and raises the pleasant and agreeable Imaginations, be represented by any Letters joyn'd into Words, in the same manner, as he, who makes the frequent and careful Experiments, shall perceive at the time he is affected by them ? These fleeting Reflections will remain.

main on the Palate made by use more and more learned, but cannot be perpetuated in any Discourse, or communicated by any Language of the Tongue. The Poets, who owe their most lively Descriptions, and the strongest Ideas of the Sublime, to the inspiring Liquor, have attempted often in Gratitude to return to it its own Description. But the Poem is flat and vapoury, when compar'd with the sparkling and vividly bright fermented Juice. You will then expect, That the Physician, who prescribes the moderate Use of these admirable Medicines, the stronger more nourishing, and the smaller more agile and active Wines, shall know the Qualities he is to send into the Stomach, and Blood, and Spirits of his Patient, by this the most easie and pleasant trial, and inviting Method of making many Experiments on them. Shall not the same Assurance of their Goodness be expected from him, when he appoints any other Medicines either more dangerous, and less, or more suddenly efficacious? Four Physicians advis'd with singly by a Gentleman of Estate and Merit, propos'd to him the diligent and uninterrupted Course of four different Wines, which every one of them was us'd to Examine and Experiment very often: Rhenish, Canary, Claret, and White Wine. They distinctly assur'd him, That they know perfectly all the Qualities of the Wine, what Operations it would have in the different Doses. Shall not your Physician then inform himself of the Mixtures and sensible Differences of the

Drugs, which he directs in Diseases acute, and attended with the greatest and most surprizing Difficulties: or will you have the unhappy Patient wait till his Physician shall guess by the Events, whether the Qualities were the same he vainly imagin'd. There may probably be 3 or 4 or more mixt in the same Medicine, What Judgment shall he make of the Success, who never consider'd the great Virtues of any one? These inexpressible Excellencies of the Plants cannot enter into our Knowledge but by themselves. You must approach and regard with the most sedate Zeal, the Deity flaming in the Bush or Herb. You will detect the Divine Attributes joyn'd with the inferiour Vegetable Properties, without consuming them. Shall the Words of Sir John Floyer, or the Physicians ardently raising the Honour of the great King, who commanded their Service, convince you by relating the Histories of the Miracles in the Plants, or many others wrought by their Virtues, as much as your seeing and feeling the Powers of the Agents, and the Calamities of the Patients restor'd by them? Besides, tho' every Plant is inferiour to no other, but claims the greatest Honours and Affections from the certain Cures it effects in all the respective Diseases, which are instantly or remotely fatal, if the Natural Powers cannot again be repair'd and recover'd by it: The Plants have lost their Credit, and the just Esteem of their Virtues, by being blended together in great numbers, by which they have disturb'd

sturb'd and prevented the sure Operations of their particular Powers. They have been from the Ignorance of Physicians affecting Applause, very many huddled together in one Prescription: and the most operating cause the stupid Custom of transcribing into the Patients Stomach, whatever they meet with in any Author of their own Capacity and Temper, who assumes Cures he never perform'd by these Medleys, has confus'd sometimes one hundred of these Operative Natural Compositions into a confus'd Anarchy and Tumult of one Medicine. Shall not he reflect, that every Simple has very many Powers in it, and that the monstrous Composition thrusts therefore the additional number of Four hundred Qualities at once into the Diseas'd? If the Simple Diet is most innocent and most nutritive, if the Bark and Steel, and Opium, and Rhubarb, are therefore admirable Medicines, because they want no assistance, and the pretended Confederacies of many others would divert and clog and destroy their Native Operations: Shall not the Physicians enquire, if all the other Simples will not by themselves in the proper Cases effect all the Operations necessary or supportable at that time, and in that circumstance of his Patient? In the second place, Those (every one by themselves) most excellent Medicines are almost become Useless to Mankind, from the most unhappy use, and the precipitous and erroneous Judgments on their Effects, or rather the Events which attended them. First, In the easie Di-

stempers, which Nature alone Cures, or which the Natural Motions throw off by themselves, assisted by Exercise, or not disturb'd in Repose and Abstinence; many of the Plants have been importunately given. The great Success has been ascrib'd to them, they have had the Rewards and Preferments, when they effected nothing to the Cure. From this mistake of the real Virtues and Efficacies of the Plants, they are characteris'd with Properties, which are directly opposite to their Qualities. The vulgar Errors have maintain'd the Delusion, which can never be remov'd but by the most accurate Adjustment of the Natural Motions in Diseases, and the incontestible Energies of the Plants made by Experiences of the Physician, with that regard, which an Affair of the greatest Moment and Importance requires. Secondly, In the middle Cases, where Nature demands and wants the Directions of its Motions, and the Supports of its Labours and Fatigues from Medicines, the generous Remedies in the front of the Battle repell'd the Enemy, the others in the Rear were only Attendants on them, and Spectators of their Victory. The Physicians are the only proper Commissioners, who shall judge of the Courage and Conduct of the principal Agents, and the force and activity of the inferiour, and shall report that in that Service the more distinguishing Rewards are to be given, as with the old Romans, to those who had preserv'd their Fellow-Citizens. The great Advantages from Medicines,

cines are vainly hop'd for, till this Justice shall be done to the most deserving, till the Remedy shall be distinguish'd, which was able to raise Nature overborn in the furious Combat, between it, and frequently a Complication of old and new Diseases at once combin'd against it. Thirdly, In the most terrible invincible Diseases, when in the Pestilential and Malignant, the Blood and Spirits are envenom'd, as by a distill'd Poison of the Air ; or, in the Chronical, when in the very many Ulcers and Apostemes of all the Glands, the more gross Venom is closely lodg'd, and every moment sends out its parts to corrupt the Blood, the most wonderful and allow'd Powers of the Plants have been trusted to in vain. For the Physician must not despair of, and condemn the Patient by the fatal Prognostick, and there are Recoveries in the Grave, the excellent Remedy is then vilified and rail'd at, and to be banish'd and put instantly out of Service. Others, never pretending to, or educated to a Capacity for that Employment, are afterward rely'd on in their stead. Shall not your Physician, in imitation of the wise and vigilant Princes, distinguish the Fidelity and Sufficiency of every Medicine, and retain their Service for the great Occasions, in which they have been frequently and successfully engag'd ? The Physician at other times must take the blame on himself, as *Hippocrates* own'd his Errors in the like Case, when he has directed the Remedy in a trifling under Dose, and impute
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the misfortune to the scantiness of his Orders. Fourthly, The last great Defect, and our want of present and certain Assistance and Relief from the admirable Mixtures of the great Virtues of the Simples, may be given from the unhappy Ignorance of the Physicians of the later Ages, who have confin'd the extensive Powers of many Plants to particular and inferior Services. Some with them are imagin'd to be only Cephalick, others to be us'd for the Eyes, others for the Stomach only, or the Heart, or the Liver, or the Spleen; others are accounted by them only Uterine or Hysterical. The judicious Physician cannot fail to discern, that the Cures of the Diseases of any one part must be made by rectifying the whole Mass of Blood, and the restoring the Tones and Motions of all the Spirits, by recovering their Crasis, and opening the daily Passages for the Dismissions of the vitious Humours. To give the Instances only in one of the first and last: Shall the Plant diligently us'd internally, make the decay'd Sight strong, and the cloudy bright, but by the restor'd Strength of the Spirits, and the most consummate Refinement of the Lympha of all the Glands, which daily nourishes and repairs the Diaphanous consistent or fluid Humours of the Eyes? Will not this Plant at the same time bestow its Influences in all the Diseases analogous to that sensible Effect in the most sensible part? If the Hysterical and Uterine Affections are chiefly remov'd by a careful and steady use of the

the agreeable Felids, and the then pleasant Bitters, after the Spirits have been made less tumultuous by the Ferments of the Blood evaporated by Perspiration, and the Periodical Effluvia: Shall not the other Sex, which by the more refin'd Anatomy is known to be little different from it, borrow from the other a part of those excellent Plants, which Nature therefore furnishes in the greatest abundance? You may observe the Plants have been unfortunately confin'd to particular parts of the Body and their Diseases, there has been no less Confusion, and Difficulty in discerning their great Operations to preserve Life, after many of them had been appropriated, with a tacit Reproach to all the others, to the different Qualities and Conditions of Mankind. The Emperours, Kings, and the Princes, have been deceiv'd by the Exoticks, brought from a-far, and magnified to the greatest height, to be sold at the greatest Prizes, till the Merchants by importing them in large Quantities, humbled their aspiring Pretensions. These Plants from the burning Climates of both the *Indies*, with their Spirits and Oyls made violent and adust by being distill'd by the Sun over them, as *per Descensum*, are presented with the most daring Assurances of Relief to those Patients, whose Diseases are inflam'd by the Spicy and Aromatick Cordial Richness of their Diet. Most Diseases are to be cur'd by the contrary Qualities of the Remedy to expel and remix, by uniting with them, the faulty Humours to
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the Natural Temper. The Poor are to have the *Indian* Drugs bestow'd upon them, which will change their cold and moist Constitutions as into a temperate Climate, being attemperated with them, and by the mutual Re-ACTIONS of one, to moderate and compose the other. The Princes will be cur'd by the Plants fresh, not decay'd by long Voyages, by the succulent, not parcht and dry, by the many Natural Mixtures of every Simple united, not the Oyls only remaining, of the Alexipharmick and Cordiacks, and universal Depuratives of the Blood; which our Fields and our Gardens furnish, as our Food, with the Qualities sedate, but firm, vigourous, but not impetuous. These will detain them longer with them, when the Spirits and Oyls distill'd, or those Broyl'd by the nearest Reverberation of the Sun's heat, shall in few years remove them, by subliming Life beyond the Natural Compound State. The great over-ruling Nature will enter the Palaces, tho' driven off and affronted by the Guards, and will, when it can be heard, introduc'd by Diseases, make the greatest lament the false Informations of her easily receiv'd, and confess too late, the neglects of her Councils. They will acknowledge, that they must level themselves with the meanest of their Subjects in the use of the most wholesome Medicines, to prevent the hasty and immature Recesses of the only distinguishing Gracdeurs. It's pity, their Physicians cannot be perswaded to instruct themselves in those Princely and

and Royal Medicines, who vainly pretend to be above the Advancement of Knowledge, when they never open'd, or Read any one Character of them, to be only found in the great and voluminous Book of Nature. But you will object, That the Physicians, who are angry, that they alone are not the Consultation in all the great Cases, do thoroughly understand the eight or ten Remedies, with which they pretend to Cure all Distempers of the greatest Quality. They do not know the Insipidness, and Flatness, and Uselessness of the Simple distill'd Waters, nor the mixt improv'd Emphyreumaticalness of the hot Compound Waters. They do not know the Extent of the Virtues of any Pill or Powder, whose Ingredients they never singly examin'd, nor their great universal Remedies, the Bitter and the Pectoral Decoctions. Can they distinguish, who never open'd the Particulars by their own Experiments; if one of the Bitter is hot and oily, the other dry and earthy, one astringent, the other purgative, one flatulent, and the other carminative: or in the sweet ungrateful Pectoral Decoction; if one is clammy, the other inciding, the whole design'd Aperitive with one or two Ingredients stopping and obstructing? These are their Compositions, which every Age and Complexion, and Constitution, and almost all Diseases, must receive with the uniform Assurances, that they shall live, and that no other Physicians could direct the Bitter and Pectoral Decoction to them but they alone.

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They are afraid, that, if by Experiments on their Qualities, they should receive the Fumes of their Energies and Modes of Action out of the Medicines, the more nice, and to them compassionate Patients should Sympathize with their Trouble and Diversions from the more pleasant and airy Entertainments, if they perceiv'd in them any Qualities from either *Castor* or *Assa Fetida*, or *Galbanum* or *Rue*. It had been better to displease in this manner one or two of the Hysterical, than be angry with the Druggist's Prentice, who brought the Herb Maiden-Hair instead of Hair for a Periwig expected: and the common Blite, call'd Oak of *Jerusalem*, instead of a hard piece of Wood intended in the Question. But tho' the Physicians ought to know the Colour, the Figure, the genuine Scents and Tastes of the Drugs, nothing discovers with so great certainty the Virtues of the Plants, as the Infusions prepar'd by themselves, as your Taste from the Moisture of your Tongue makes an hasty Infusion. The Dealer in Tea, experiments his Samples in hot Water, notes the Flavours, the Colours, the first, second, third Tastes; that his Character of his dry Tea may be justifi'd by the Nose and Eyes, and Palate of his Customers. Shall the Physician Trade in the Concerns of Health and Life in any Flower, Seed, Leaf, Bark, Root, or Gum, which he shall not open by Tincture, and view all the Parts, that his Patients Recovery may give the Testimonial of his previous Care? You may
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object, That it is not now expected from the Physician to be solicitous in knowing the goodness of the Remedy; or, that, when it shall be exacted from him, these Observations will be very easily made, and the first Qualities at least will be soon taken notice of by him. But under the soft, are often very eager and pernicious to the tender Constitutions in difficult Diseases. The more hidden Qualities may overturn all the Changes and Relief made by the most apparent. The Physician will recriminate upon the Disease, and continue in an endless Circle of Errors, and Destruction of his Patients. Old *Horace*, in the last piece he writ, after he had many Years been wholly employ'd to make himself Wiser and Better, enquires, Why the People are so hard to be pleas'd with any Poetry, which is not extraordinary in its kind? He tells you, That when you are about to tickle their Fancies, you must be very accurate in it, you must touch them in the sensible part, and touch it with the most exquisite Address, neither too hard nor too softly. Your Musick must be the most delicate, one ruder Motion of a String, half a Note amiss, would spoil all the Entertainment. Every Course of the Supper must be in every part without Exception: as the Stomach grows more and more Loathing, you must refine in the third, that the Piquances may be grateful to its Orifice the Palate, when it self can receive no more. The Physician then (if you please) shall take the same Pains, which is requir'd

requir'd of the Poet and Musician; shall inform himself of the most just Preparations of his Remedies; or rather the Patients, that he may be able to survive the Disease. It may be acceptable to you, to be inform'd, that his Trouble will not be very confus'd, and require only the most unsuspected certainty of the Experiment, and his future care, that it be always adequately made to the adjusted Standard. All the Vegetable Medicines are to be taken only in two different ways. After the previous Cleansings of them by Garbelling, Sifting, Picking, and Washing and Straining of some others through a Cloth: They are thus only taken in Substance or Infusion. If in Substance they are powder'd fine (which is now call'd Preparing, as your Bark and Pearl prepar'd) to be drank in a Liquor, or mixt into an Electuary or Pill, or the softer substance of the Balsams, and some others, to be mixt with a Dryer, or dissolv'd or made mixable in a Liquor. The Infusions or Tinctures, and the Extracts differ only in their Body and Consistence. The Tincture evaporated is an Extract, the Extract diluted is a Tincture. Nature her self suggests to us the great Uses, in the Samples she has given, of her own Preparation, the Balsams, Gums, and Resins, the Extracts of the most Healing and Restorative and Cordial Plants. Nature never errs in her Preparations of all the Kinds, but what Address is required, what Cautions to fix the Periods of the just Infusions, or liquid Extractions, as of a
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Central Point of a Circle, that every Particle of the Powers may be drawn forth, that none be lost and evaporated. How many Trials will be necessary to determine, in what Liquor the Properties are best receiv'd, whether Spring Water, or a softer Animal Water, or both impregnated with an Acid Spirit, or fixt Salt, or in a Vinous, or Volatile or Acid Spirit? It will afterward raise a very great difficulty to resolve, Whether the Vegetable must be extracted, in a Cold, or Tepid, or Boyling Infusion. The Fire is necessary to break the Gelatinous gross Mucilages of the Nourishments of the Alimentary Grains and Flesh. The Stomach prompts us to have them prepar'd before to the Temper of its own Heat, and Nature by ripening the Fruits from their Crudities to the luscious Sweetness by the Sun, invited us to imitate that Example, and to invent and use the Parallel and Equivalent previous Concoction by ferments added to the solid Food, and the expected or hastned Fermentations of the Liquids. But the Plants, which are above the Mucilaginous, the Aromatick, Acrid, Pungent, Bitter, Astringent, Sweet, (tho' they are only an Aromatick Mucilage) will not admit of the Infusions by Fire, or the strongest Flame. You may except very few of the compact and more hard and solid Woods and Barks. You may importune in some others, a very small allowance of Heat. But the Fire, which Boils them, impresses too violent a Torture, dissipates the finer more spirituous Parts,

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inverts and subverts the others by the rapidness of its Motion, raises the feculent and earthy, and buries the most useful Qualities under them. The most curious Workmanship and Contexture of the Parts, which Nature had wrought together in the most secret Recesses, under so artful covertures of the Bark, and Skin, and Shells of the Seeds, to preserve them from being lost by Evaporation, design'd to enter into the Nerves, and realter the Spirits, after the Blood had been mov'd, and all the morbid Changes repair'd, are broken by it to pieces, and become a confus'd and lumpish Mass. Yet these (as the Natural Fillings and Dross) may be applied to the other great Purposes, of affecting the Stomach by the consistence of their Substance, more lastingly and gradually, and mixing with, and altering, or increasing, the more gross and compact parts of the Blood. After the Tinctures in a close Vessel, which shall imbibe the more spirituous, active, subtile Parts of the Plants; some of them will admit of Decoction, and an Extract to be made from it. As the Must of Mault and of Wine, and the crude express Juices of some Fruits (no Fermentation having divided the Parts) will bear Boiling without the Diminution of the Virtues, and will be made into an useful Sapa or Extract: The Plants, which have the more firm and close union of their Principles, may be reduc'd by the Fire to this Epitome, and Contraction of their Bulk, to make their use less difficult to the Sick.

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The Patient therefore must demand the Physician's Industry, to prescribe not the Name only, and the uncertain vulgar Presumptions of the Qualities, but the examin'd and prov'd Armour, of the Medicines to encounter the Disease. The Publick may then acquiesce, when they apprehend that every Simple has been diligently brought to the trial in all the various Menstruums, without Heat, and with all the degrees of it, when the Extracts shall be brought to the Assay, to discriminate, which are useful or necessary, and which ought to be rejected; that the Physicians will recover at the same time the value of their Profession, and the Health and Life of the Diseas'd. When the Experimental Philosophy employ'd the more industrious in the last Age, the Chymical Fires dazzled the Eyes, and possess the Imaginations of the People. Their Labour was chiefly on the Minerals. The Plants were vitiated and destroy'd into Brandy Waters and Burning Oyls. The Old *Arabian* Methods of Boyling, and afterwards corrupting those Decoctions by Sugar into Syrups: The inglorious and scandalous Embalming and Burying the generous Plants in Sugar in Conserve, contented the careless Physicians, who presented their Patients, those offensive injurious Medicines, instead of their generous Care, from more promising Preparations. But since Chymistry has been exhausted, and can go no farther, and upon the Review, the Preparations from the Plants by Distillation are detected to

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make false and unnatural, hasty, virulent, but not the Salutory and Restorative Operations : The Physicians of the last Age have in many Parts of *Europe*, made very large Progresses in searching into and retrieving the most certain and infallible Powers of the Vegetables, form'd in them in all the proportions of the Qualities to the Exigencies of Life to be preserv'd. The *English* Physicians have had these Instructions from them, and have in the last Age cultivated and improv'd many of them. But many Causes before suggested, have made the present Practicers, like *Tantalus*, look on and reach after, but never lay hold on the inviting Fruit. They have been, like the Fox in the Fable, deceiv'd by the Stork with Pottage in a long-neckt Glass Bottle. He is represented looking eagerly through the Glass, and licking on the outside, without any Pleasure to his Palate or Relief to his Hunger. The Moral here is very different, the Physicians are supported by doing nothing, and the Patients Pains and Dangers are without Remedy, increas'd and made more violent by the Physicians preserving themselves from the necessary Care and Trouble of assisting them. You may be converted to this Opinion of the great neglect of the Patients Recovery, by the only two Alexipharmicks now us'd in malignant Fevers. They are *Serpentaria* and *Contrajerva*, hot and dry, as the Climates, which send them to us. There are in the Natural Collection many other more Cordial, more Balsamick, and
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more Preservative of the mixture of the Blood, and consequently of greater and surer Effects in Pestilential and Malignant Fevers : to instance only in the Tincture of one of the most Experienc'd Authors, which he had us'd in many Pestilences with the most observ'd Demonstrations of its Virtues. But our Physicians do not understand, what will be the Colour, Smell, Taste, of any of those Simples infus'd in any one of the Dissolvents, because they never Experimented them either singly or mixt in any one of the Menstruums. They cannot assure the Patient, that their Decoctions of *Serpentaria* and *Contrayerva* do not waste and consume the principal parts of their Efficacies, whether they may be made more strong or more temperate, or would answer their own Purposes more certainly in Infusions or Tinctures. You may object, That they may order it in all the ways of preparing to so many Patients, and observe by these Dying and these Living, whether the Remedy had all or none of the Qualities of a good Antipestilential Medicine. They may *Experimenta per mortes agere*, in the Words of *Pliny* upon this occasion. Instead of making at home now and then the Scrutiny by Experiment of the Powers, and more or less intensive Actions of a Simple, whose discover'd Qualities would direct the most cautious in the Application : They may make their Experiments on the Lives of the Patients, and by the numbers of the Slain, and escaping, as in the beginning of Medicine, furnish their

Experiences of all the Drugs. *Horace* expos'd a covetous Wretch, who starv'd himself and all his Relations in the midst of very great Wealth. Suppose one should buy many Scores of Viols, and Violins, and Pipes and Harps, who cannot use one of them, nor intends to learn one Note in Musick, What would you think had befalln him? Our Physicians are such Physicians, as the Man was a Musician. They read and hear of many admirable Medicines, performing with great certainty the alterations necessary to Life; but they never dare prescribe them, lest the Author or Relater might possibly Err in his Information of the Procefs. The Apothecary and his Boy would discover his Ignorance, and expose him, when they find in the Preparation, in an improper Liquor or Heat, its Colour, or Scent, or Taste, suspected by none of them before. He fears the Patient may remark its being too strong or too feeble. He must therefore employ his time in other ways, and bear the Infamy from the Druggist of not knowing the outside, and one Drug from another, and of the Shop, never directing them without obvious and detested Errours, and must visit the Patient every day made worse, by the flatulent Juleps, and oppressive fulsome Boles, and continue under the dread of the Apothecaries Resentment, if he presum'd to acquire the Knowledge of the most efficacious Preparations, which might make the People prefer him before them. You may Reply, That tho' they are defective in the Know-

Knowledge of the nice Experiments by the Cold, Tepid or Boiling Infusions, and the Extractions by Water, or the penetrating Acid or Vinous Spirits, and consequently of the Virtues of any Vegetable ; yet they have gone through one Course of Chymistry, and understand the common Chymical Preparations. These, which was noted before, are very simple and unmixt, without any Composition, and are instantly understood, if you compare them with the very much larger Combinations of Qualities in every Plant, and they are less worth your Notice and Trouble of enquiring into them ; because they are to be us'd only in some Cases, and then frequently to the great Prejudice of the Patient, and the Vegetables are many of them equal to them in the present Efficacies, and superiour in their lasting Powers, and the Perseverance of their Action. Besides, the Preparations of the Chymical are more easie, because they are Mechanical and fixt. The Fire regulated by the Furnace will not then fail to make a large quantity of the Spirit without Errour or Defect. But the Principles of the Vegetables are of so curious and tender a Fabrick, that the Tepid Infusions or Decoctions require the most judicious Care and Attention. Yet in the last Age, when these were first introduc'd into the Applause and Demand of the People, when they had not lost but a part of their Understanding, and but half of the Concern for their Health and Life : Every Physician was oblig'd, and had all the

Furnaces and Glaffes at his Houfe, that he might there examine the different keennefs of the Spirits of Vitriol, Sulpur, Salt, and Niter. How they are capable of being dulcify'd and moderated by Spirit of Wine. How much Oyl there is in Spirit of Hartshorn, and Urine not depurated, and whether Spirit of Sal Armoniack is to be us'd before them. How these acid and volatile Spirits may be made more benign and agreeable, and useful, being united in the nobly colour'd Tinctures by the rich Vegetables infus'd in them, which will convey one the other into the Stomach and Blood, and make together the most active, and not too violent Compositions to support the Vital Motions, and the internal Motions of the Blood. Whether all the fixt Salts when well calcin'd into whiteness, are one: Whether Antimony is to be revived in the Diaphoretick Powder; The Differences of native and factitious Cinnabar; The various Preparations of Steel, if some of them are not reverberated into nothing, were suppos'd to be often and diligently considered. The Waters distill'd by one and the others contrivance of a Furnace, or the different Pretences of their Virtues were often discours'd of by the Visitants of the Sick. The Physicians, who did not pretend to search after the Philosophers Stone, to make themselves rich without Practice, presum'd on their Discoveries to cure their Patients after very distinguishing Manners. Every one then appear'd to have something to do, the reserv'd and silent Chymical

mical Physician had the Scents of his Spirits, or the fetid and fragrant Oyls, as Evidences of the Qualities lodg'd in himself. At this time, the Physician is like the Old *Materia Prima*, which never had any, or the *Caput Mortuum*, which has lost and is divested of all manner of Virtues and Qualities. Is there a Discourse started of a Distillation, apply for Information to the Chymical Operators? Is any Dead of a Chronical Disease to be Dissected, 'tis the Surgeon's Hand which can only do it. Is a Medicine to be prepar'd, this, or another way, consult the Wholesale Apothecary in the Affair. Is a Medicine directed to be taken in such a Distemper, propose to your attending Apothecary, if it is well directed, and if any good can be expected from it. As a piece of Ground, worn out, which can bear nothing of it self, every part of the Profession is now Manur'd by every Undertaker to raise his Profit out of it. When the People shall be perswaded to apprehend, that the present Physicians are not permitted to know the Differences of the Chymical Spirits, and those other Preparations, and the great Disparities of every one Simple in their sensible Operative Qualities, that the Spirits, the Blood, and all the Humours must to the Preservation or Destruction of Life be affected with them, if the Case is capable of those Alterations, they will at last prevail on themselves to require their Care to adjust them one to the other. It will not be accounted Quackery, and to be se-
parable

parable from or beneath his Business to know the Uses of his Instruments he must use, and they must receive. If the Practice of the Physicians in former Ages were allow'd to be a Precedent to ours: They made their Princes emulate and imitate, by their own Enquiries, by preparing the Plants, their admir'd and envy'd Benefactions to Mankind. You had from the Author fam'd for his Wisdom, the Discourses of all the Plants from the Mountain to the Wall. He did not transcribe from the fulsome Medley of their Virtues in Herbaries, but experimented the promis'd Operations from their Qualities, and recorded their experienc'd Effects. *Mithridates*, and the *Egyptian* Queen, who was able to divert a *Roman* General from his Honour and Glory, many *Arabian* Princes had diligently pursued this Royal and Munificent Quackery. That Word and its equivalent Charlatan import prating much in a Circle of the Mob, from a Bank in the English, or a Stage of Boards, when allow'd to divert the ignorant Assembly out of their Money and Health. Our fam'd Physicians now differ from them only in the place of Acting on the Deal-Boards better Plain'd. Their Wit may be often less diverting, but their manners of Address, pretending to be the only Cures of the Age, are not to be distinguish'd from the other. There are no Tallics struck at the *Exchequer*, which match one the other more rigidly, than the Parallel Descriptions of them both. Neither of them pretend to have

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Read the Authors of the Nature of the Humours and Diseases, neither attend the Patients, value themselves in a singular Gift of better guessing, and pretend to about 8 or 10 Remedies, which they can use in the most strange and surprizing manners. That our Orators, and pleasant Entertainers of their Auditors, with the Harangues of their own sufficiency, are the real and substantial Quacks, is demonstrated from their neglect of knowing Medicines by their Preparations, and being consequently ignorant of the Differences of Diseases. Because Diseases are very difficult to be distinguish'd by the very Modes and Manners, by which the Causes have chang'd the Humours, but the Causes and the very Tempers of the Humours may be certainly known, if you know certainly the Qualities of the Medicines, which you use to Cure them. If you know the hardness of the File, you will judge of the hardness of the Metal; and by your Saw of the toughness of the Wood, and by the force of putting forward your Finger, you will conclude the softness of Butter or Wax. By the Strength of your Wine or Ale, you will ascertain the Strength of the Head, that bears it. If you use a bitter Astringent, as the Bark, with success, the Blood was capable of being bound up, and the Ferment prevented. If a Bitter Acid, that the Blood had its Ebullition from Volatiles disuniting its Texture; if a Simple Acid, that the Bilious Parts caus'd its Effervescence. If you directed an acidulate Mucilage,

lage, that the Inflammation is capable of being mitigated and expectorated. If an Opiate, that the Spirits wanted, and were willing to repose. On the other side, when you shall apprehend, that the different Operative mixtures of the Plants are commensurate to all the Diseases, you will be able, from the Medicines, prescrib'd to judge of the Physician. If you see him writing only one Julep and Bitter Drink to all his Patients, you will think, that he believes, as they all agree in the Folly of admiring him much beyond all others, that they have all agreed in the same Distemper. When you see the *Gasccon Powder*, and *Black Cherry Water* directed for a very great Person, you will think the very difficult Chronical Disease, was thought by the Physician to be one of the common Fevers. If at the Season all the Patients are sent to the Waters, that then all Diseases are to be cur'd by leaving off the Vulgar Remedies. Permit therefore your Physicians for the time to come, to inquire diligently into the Qualities of Medicines, without the Scandal and Reproach of being singular in prosecuting the most necessary part of their Profession, in Consort with all the Physicians from the first Original of the Art, till this Age imagin'd that the Sick may do well with great Promises and Assurances, and few impertinent and hurtful Preparations of the Shop. Let the Physician meet the Inquietudes and Pains of the Patient, with the Product of his own Solitude and Concern for him. The
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Gentlemen please their Visitants, that they saw the Bottles drain'd from the Water, before they were fill'd with Wine. They will often decant the Flask themselves. They will beg of the Vintner with the humblest Submission, to go draw the next Bottle for the Company. The Dose will often oblige the Sick, when he thinks, that the Physicians Mind, as well as the Hand of his Servant, is in it. 'Twas an odd Motto some years since of the Serjeants, that they were call'd, *Non operibus Legis, sed gratia Regis.* Let the Physicians be requir'd to shew some Signs of their Good Works in the Acquisition of the Knowledge of the Qualities of the Remedies they prescribe, that the Faith and Expectation of Recovery may be made stronger, and effect one great part of the Cure. Your Physicians, who assume every part to themselves only in the greatest Perfection exclusive to all others; labour with a Diseas'd Tympany of Greatness. They are puffed up and blow up others with the Conceit of their Fulness, when they have nothing in them peculiar to themselves, but the Arts of imposing on the Credulous, that they are possess'd of the greatest Treasure, which they are known never to have searcht after. *Quid verba audio, cum facta non videam?* Let them bring in some of the great Specificks to the various difficult Diseases in the place of the common absurd Remedies. Let it be understood and felt, that Nature has not vainly made so large a Provision of Plants, every one of which
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has its singular Virtues, and not affront its Penury and Meanness, that nothing can prevail but the *Bath* and *Tunbridge Waters* in almost the whole Catalogue of Diseases. 'Tis true, Nothing will prevail, but those excellent Infusions of their Minerals, the *Bath* and *Tunbridge Waters*, in many Diseases, after the Patient has been long loathed with the nauseous Boles and Draughts. Those great Diluters taken every day, to many Pints, are then necessary to Cool after the hot Brandy Juleps, and to wash off the Boles, and cleanse the Stomach and Bowels and Blood from their foulness. If you ask them to order one of the admirable Natural Preparations, to be infus'd in Spring-Water, or Wine, or a Spirit: They must then order you a Bole and a Julep. Their Case is the same with a poor Country Wainscot Painter, who was order'd to Paint a Sign of the King's Head. He propos'd and gave many Reasons, That it should rather be a Rose; but when urg'd to do the other, You shall have the King's Head, but it will be very like and hardly to be distinguish'd from a Rose. Every Artificer will demonstrate, and cannot be forc'd to decline the Assurance of the most certain Truth, that the great and diversified Qualities of the Things he works on, are not to be fathom'd and numbred without long and industrious Application; besides, the earnest Instructions he had from his Master. But our Dead Masters, our Authors, can only in two or three Words point at the Simples, where

where the Treasure lies, and will be found, if you take it to pieces by Enquiry and Experiment. The Father in the Fable, Bid his Sons search the Vineyard for Money hid there: They Dug it, and had their Reward in the greater abundance and improv'd Richness of the Grapes. Every great Restorer of Health and Preserver of Life, which has been us'd with certain Success by the precedent Ages, will be rais'd from the Oblivion they have lain under by the Ignorance of Physicians not conversant in their Uses and Qualities. The Passage by the Cape to the *East-Indies* was known to Antiquity. *Herodotus* relates, That the *Phœnicians* had made a Voyage from the *Red Sea* round *Africa*, and came through the *Mediterranean* to the *Nile*. *Pliny* had seen the Memorials of the Voyage from *Carthage* to the *East-Indies*, as well as of other Navigations from *Æthiopia* to *Spain*. The *Portuguese* at last recover'd it, after it had been long forgotten, or disus'd, from the Difficulties, or by the easier Commerce by *Ægypt*. After the Physicians shall have regain'd the Knowledge of the Virtues of the most common Plants, they may attempt to make farther Discoveries. The candid Informations of Merchants and Travellers, that the Simple they shew you, cur'd themselves of severe Distempers, after they had seen the assur'd Effects of it in many Natives, will increase the Arsenal of the Arms to be us'd to preserve Life. Now 40 or 50 Years run out with the incessant Admonitions and Reproaches of fresher Intelligences,

as of the Bark, Spececuana, and many others. But the Physicians are stupid, cannot hear the Informer, or see the Drug, because they do not know, nor dare hazard the Preparation of it. The Qualities, as above demonstrated, are not occult. All the Sences are Vouchers of its Innocence, and the prudent and wary Trials (with the Addition of Natures being then a Party, and solicitous to improve the Discovery) instantly applaud the Naturalization of a new and most useful Medicine.

From the many preceeding Particulars, if you think your Interest is concern'd in the Affair, you will conclude, That the Publick has been grievously oppress'd by the Practice of Physick, which has been many Years past industriously improv'd for this purpose: That, besides the Commissions of the Physicians serving the Apothecaries, (who can prefer them, if they do their business diligently, and can chastise them severely, if they neglect their Duty, by turning them out of Favour, and out of the Families, where they govern) by the putting off the useless injurious Remedies, and in Quantities dangerous to the Sick, to make their Fees for Attendance equal, but frequently much larger than their own for this kind of wholesome Advice, that they have besides been guilty of many great Omissions, having neglected, and therefore lost the Knowledge of the Qualities and Virtues of the Simples. You may therefore crave the Remedy to these Supernumerary Accumulations and Aggravations
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of the Difficulties and Dangers of all the Diseases the People can be subject to. If you prepare your self by dispelling the Clouds and Darknes, which have been cast upon your Mind by the many senseless Falsities, which have been rais'd, as in an Hurricane from all the near and opposite Quarters, and will take care to brighten the inward Light, you then may discern the clearest and most important Truth. You may be inform'd by *Aristotle*, the most renown'd of the Antient Philosophers, That you must rely on the Physician, when your Health and Life are concern'd. He has been esteem'd infallible in the Rules he has left to judge of the Springs of human Thoughts and Actions, with respect to Political Government, and the first Motions and Balances of all the Passions. His Authority has been sacred, till some of the Moderns, like the Wren, mounted high on the Back of an Eagle, requir'd their Readers to contemn and despise him, that their own minute Additions to his vast Bulk of Knowledge might be only regarded. He represents the Extents and Powers and Durations of all the different Governments, and declares, That the Physician is *Ἀρχὴν τῆς Σώματος*, That every one with respect to his Health and Life is subject to the Physician. Every Member of a Society, as his Industry or Sloth, Obedience to, or Violation of the Laws may affect the Publick, is subject to the other Superiour Powers. But his Reason suggests to him, when his Health is invaded by Diseases,

that he, as the other Princes themselves, must submit to the Conduct of the Physician, who therefore has the three famous, Vegetable, Mineral and Animal Kingdoms, subject to him, as they are subservient to preserve Health and expel all the Diseases. The other Governours, like him, have their Revenues, their Fees and Rewards of their Care and Vigilance, from the Taxes laid proportionably on the People, reserving only from the meanest, their Gratitude and Affection. The Governour of the Body, with the justest Parallel, has his support from the various Degrees of his Patients, and Rewards himself with his Pleasure and Satisfaction, when he bestows the Bounty of his Care on the lowest Ranks of the Community. The little Incidental Distempers, in which the natural Vigour is not overborn, are left to be oppos'd by his Subjects themselves, following the necessary Directions he has given them, as the Robbers on the Road and the Pick-Pockets are pursued and suppressed without the Assistance of his Guards. His Subjects freely resort to his Palace for his Counsel and Orders ; the greater Necessities only oblige him in Person to Visit the remoter Provinces. The Style of the Art therefore has been always the same with the other Governours. That Nature operating truly and firmly to its own Relief, must be relied on, and not disorder'd : That Sleep must not be interrupted in the Morning, that the Bed must be kept or left ; that this Simple or Compound Medicine must be

be taken : That no other Dose shall be given; till the Operations and Effects of the first are carefully consider'd. He has his the greatest Rewards and most terrible Punishments: Health and Life to the Obedient, Pains and Death will necessarily follow the Contempt of his Care and Solicitude for their Preservation. The Apothecary is the Keeper of these Stores of Medicaments. There were (as History informs you) these Shops with the others of general use in the Market-Places, where the Spices in gross, and the scented Oyntment and Perfumes, and the Herbs and Roots, and Seeds of their Gardens and Fields, were collected and sold. Every Physician prepar'd at his own or the Patient's House, the Composition adapted to the Circumstances of the Disease, Age and Constitution. In these Parts of *Europe*, many Ages, the Grocers sold the Fruits and Spices, as the little Medicaments, to encourage and confirm the Appetite and Concoction, and the other Ingredients of Medical Compositions, with few of the old bulky Medleys, Treacle and Mithridate, and some others. After the *Arabians* had introduc'd a vast numbers of Waters, and Syrups, Electuaries, Pills, and Oyls, Unguents and Plaisters, it was made a distinct Trade to prepare them, at the Seasons of the Herbs, to be kept the whole Year, ready for the Demand of the Customers. The Tinctures and Decoctions, the mixtures of Powders, Pills for the present use, were adjust'd to the discern'd Cause of the Disease, and the

Differences from the alter'd Humours of every Age and Complexion. The Adviser reserv'd their Uses, and distinct Preparations to himself. You may apprehend the Difference, in a familiar instance, which you may readily apply. The cold and dry'd Meats, and Pickles, and Sweet-Meats, are ready for your Use in the Traders Shop. You Buy the fresh Meats in the Market, but they are Cook'd to the Condition of the Stomach and Health in your private House. Every Artificer will be tampering on the Uses of the Goods he deals in. In order to give the Medicines the quicker vent, to make them pass off more freely, they were always commending their great Excellencies and Virtues in all Distempers. Let any one own any kind of Disorder, one or other of the Drugs or Preparations was ready for that Service. It came into a Proverb, To be as Talkative beside the purpose, as a Seller of Remedies. Old *Cato* reprimanded in the Senate-House, a Busy Fellow making Speeches to every one he met about the Publick Affairs, tho' regarded by none. *Auditis, non auscultatis, tanquam Pharmacopolam : Ejus verba audiuntur, verum ei se nemo committit, si aeger est.* You hear him, but do not heed him ; like a Vender of Spices, his Words will fill your Ears, but no Creature relies on him, when he is Sick. Let the Disease be what it will, a Cordial will Cure it. If we, who are well in Health, are reviv'd by the Cordials, how shall the Sick fail to recover ? How will you imagine it shall be other-

otherwise in our Times, as well as the old, when the Trader has his Fee and Reward for these kind Advices in the Rates of the Remedies he puts off. If you would take the best Course, and gratifie him separately for his fluent Discourses on their Virtues, he will let you alone, and preserve the Remedies for the next Customer, that comes to hear him. There must be an Employment to receive of the Merchant and the Collectors of the Physical Plants of our own Growth, which are not cultivated in every Garden, the various Gums, Seeds, Flowers, Barks, Roots, &c. to preserve them either from Heat or Moisture, which may exhale or corrupt their Qualities. The Compositions or single Preparations of them for the immediate use of the Sick, are directed in the publick Dispensatories to be bought by the People acquainted with their common Applications, in the Diseases from Surfeits, Colds, or obvious Accidents, which they have been instructed to advise, (as this part of Physick has been industriously acquir'd and practis'd by all the Families in all barbarous as well as civiliz'd Nations.) But who shall inspect the Preparations and Compositions of these, all of them, deadly Remedies, if not faithfully made? Who shall attend to prevent that a Vomit or a violent Purgative, or an Opiate, shall not be deliver'd for a Cordial demanded in the greatest Weakness or Faintings; that Sublimate, or another white Corrosive Powder, shall not be mixt with the Pearl Julep instead of Sugar, if

the Master, and the Partner, and the Prentice, are very busie out of their Places, attending the Chambers of the Sick ? You will Object, That when the number of all the Dealers in prepar'd Medicines is increast to be beyond Computation, that the Master is willing (not expecting another Customer in many Hours) to divert himself by following the Medicines into the Patients Chamber, to teach him, how he is to Swallow the Bole, or how to Drink the Draught, to please himself with the Discoveries of their Qualities, and afterward of the notable Effects. If he give satisfaction to the Family, they may be perswaded by him to think, that many more in the Day are useful to make shorter work with the Disease. The Vintners, or Fishmongers, or Poulterers, are not suffer'd to prescribe the quantities of the respective Goods to be spent at the next Meal. The immediate Payment puts the People upon their Guard, and the use of their Reason to judge of the present Occasions for them. The Common People give up themselves to be govern'd, because the Difficulties and Dangers of Diseases are beyond their Capacity to judge of ; but they run into an Errour intolerably absurd and pernicious. Tho' we cannot hazard the giving of a Remedy, the Apothecary, the Preparer of all the Common Remedies, understands all the Diseases, which can possibly seize on any Mortal, and knows the infallible Methods of directing those Remedies to Cure them. They allow that the Numbers
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of the Laws and Precedents and Decrees are very great, that the just Application of the Clients Case to them requires, beside the most faithful Memory, supported by References to them, the greatest Penetration and Firmness of Judgment : That, which improves the difficulty, some Lawyers are eminent for Conveyances, and inventing and suing the proper Remedies to a Disease'd Title: others are distinguish'd by their exact Knowledge of the Laws and Usages of particular Courts, of the common rigid Law and Equity. In the Affairs of Health and Life, the Possessor himself is in danger, the Cause cannot be reheard. There are no Writs of Errour, he must stand or fall by the Judgment once given, and the varieties of Diseases and their Complications, and the Impressions they receive from many Incidents very much improve and enlarge the Difference. For which Reason, in many Governments in the older times, when these Matters were more consider'd and greater Provisions made to preserve the Lives of the People, the Physicians were commanded to apply their Studies, some to the many threatening Distempers of the younger Years ; others of the Breast, and of other Parts of the Body, or even of one sort of Fevers, and the Natures and Virtues, and Preparations of the Remedies the former Observations had, and the future Discoveries might appropriate to them. There has lately been a Promise or Assurance given, that the like regard shall be had to the preservation

vation of the Publick, by the taking away the
Royal Oak Lottery, in which the covetous and
 the wastful Gamesters were cheated of their
 Time, and their Money, in the small Dispro-
 proportion against them of the certainty of Loss
 against the hazard of Winning. This Benefi-
 cence to the People will without doubt in time
 produce the Parallel Security of a Register,
 that the most Industrious and Sober may not be
 expos'd to the violent and clandestine Ravages
 of the Luxurious and Extravagant, who project
 to break their own precipitous Ruin on the
 others Destruction. The Dispensary Physicians
 have suggested to you the only Remedy of the
 greatest Calamity the Lives of the People are
 expos'd to, by noting the Cheapness and the
 small number of Medicines requisite to most
 Diseases, that the Adviser may have the Reward
 of his Skill and his Care, with all the terrible
 Consequences of the fatal Perquisites from the
 Gain by Medicines effectually prevented. How
 much the Advantage from the latent and un-
 thought-of Perquisites, affect the Happiness
 and Well-being of the People, may be discern'd
 or suspected in many other Instances, as well
 as this before you. Let the Salary be assign'd
 suitable to the Dignity of every Profession,
 and the Service perform'd, and the unseen Mag-
 netisms, and Under-Currents of the Perqui-
 site Profits be cautiously remov'd. There
 are many Reports comically told, of eager
 Suitors

Suitors for Places without any Salary; they were not willing to be idle, and would find out Methods to Extract their own Recompence to their own Satisfaction, without any settled Income. If therefore the Apothecary practises, let his Visits and Attendances be rewarded. It has been most absurdly and publickly observ'd, that it is not Practice, when the Fee is not receiv'd, altho' many Fees must be suppos'd to be rais'd by the Evidences of the great Profit of many Bills in Acute Cases every day, and when, in the Supply of a Chronical Case for a longer time, a greater Fee is obtain'd, than your Imagination can easily reach to. The College has no Power to restrain their numbers increasing doubly every 8 years, upon the present disproportionate number to the want of Medicines; and it appears, that themselves want the Power to settle the necessary Limits, which would and can only cure the Grievances they complain of. But that part of the College, which espouses the publick Interest, and attempts the Cure and Recovery of the Profession, can inform you of the necessity of obliging the Apothecaries, (who are by their Charter, and the Practice of all former Ages) only Shop-keepers, to keep their Shop, for two very cogent Reasons; because the Sick, in the many Cases, which Nature alone cures, are oppress'd and endanger'd by many Remedies, and when those become difficult, are often destroy'd: and the Faculty of Physick, whose Advice is demanded
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and can only be rely'd on in the dangerous Diseases, is corrupted, and forc'd to justifie and applaud this Practice, and to shape their own to it, to obviate any Discovery of any sensible Difference, which might make the other suspected and exploded. But the People themselves must be accus'd, as the Primary Cause, and first moving, the others are rather Accessaries to the deplorable Condition of the Sick. You send for them, and take them from the necessary Business of the Shop. They often excuse themselves as not capable to penetrate into the immediate or remote Causes of Diseases, and the Differences of the Changes of the Humours, and declare their Skill runs no farther, than preparing and compounding the Medicine by the Physicians Order. You compel them to undertake the Cure, and threaten the Employment of another Apothecary, if they start back at the hazard of using an unactive or active Remedy to a severe Distemper. You both allow, That the Medicines have been put into the Patient without any prospect of Cure, by demanding Advice, in the Proverbial Phrase, when the greater Dangers appear. You are wantonly greedy of his Attendance, to look on and talk with you of the Disease: His frequent and long Visits are importun'd without the least Reflection, that while the Glysters are given, and the Blisters dress'd, and the goodness of the Physicians Prescript at other times debated, the Preparations of Medicines for the Shops are neglected, that they are therefore,

fore, with great Uncertainty (because Compositions cannot be justly discern'd) bought of the Whole-sale, and many fatal Errors must be committed by the Boy left in the Shop, to make a Compound of Ingredients easily to be mistaken, in quantity or quality and prove deadly, in the respective Cases, with the same Colour and Consistence. You do not reflect, that the badness of the Medicines bought abroad, and the unhappy erroneous Mixtures made by the Young Prentice will affect your Life. The Character of your own, as an honest Apothecary, presumes your Knowledge or Suspensions of the terrible Misfortunes from other Shops. The first is asserted beyond any Refuge of Exception, by every the most valued Apothecary, and by all the Druggists, who both at this time lament the common Use of vitious and decay'd, and the frequent Refusal of the best Druggs, by the frequent disappointments of the Physicians and Patient's Expectation, and the certain Success of the same Medicine from the Dispensary, or the other Shops. The second is frequently the Subject of the secret Conferences of Physicians, who do every One enumerate many Instances of Patients, endangered and destroyed by the Errors of the Remedies brought to other Patients, or compounded of Ingredients of violent Operations. If the Patient's Life is endangered, or lost by many Medicines ; you must bear the Impeachment, when by buying the new Vogue'd Remedies of other Traders ; the *Elixir Salutis*, the purging Salt,

Goa Stone, &c. and making the White Drink, the Bitter, the Sack-Whey, the Sage Posset at your Houses, you necessitate the Apothecary to put off many of his own Boles and Draughts, in every Age, Constitution and Disease. For you require his Judgment of the Disease and Medicines, his Attendance often in the Day, but please your self that no Recompence or Fee is to be given for the Labour of his Mind, and the Troubles of his waiting, but out of the Price and Numbers of the Remedies he brings you. Must you not first pay again for the *Elixir Salutis*, the Purging Salt, &c. and the Domestick Preparations, in the Advanc'd Rates and Numbers of the Juleps and Boles, and Powders? You cannot plead the Dubiousness and Uncertainty of the Consequences of the Doses for every Hour, so nearly effecting the Patient's Life, You, the Monarch of the Family, must admit of no kind of Doubt or Incogitancy in this the greatest Affair. The least Suspicion or wavering of your Thought fixes the Imputation of the Crime, and the Guilt of the lost Life upon you, tho' you have the largest Draught of the Nepenthe, or the Opiate Cordial to mollify all the Pangs of this Reflection, that all the Fees were at least sav'd, and that you have preserv'd the Reputation of your Prudence and good Husbandry. You put the Life of the Sick into the Scale against the Reward of Advice, whether any one or more of the Shop Remedies were necessary to preserve him: And the Life appeared less weighty and valuable

valuable by the preponderance of the other. The Death is not so terrible as the Fee, the very Name is startled at, and the thing it self, tho' in its Infancy and Weakness, is apprehended as dreadful. Tho' those of the common size are out-done by a Bole or two with the little Draughts, which float them into the Stomach. And there are many more of these to be taken with their Attendants of Pearl Juleps, &c. every day. But the Fee is seen and felt by many of the Sences, the Payment of the other is remote and insensible as a *Non-Entity* or Nothing, if the Thought cannot extend it self to the Months to come. If you will carry your Thoughts backward to the Practice of the last Age, and dare venture the Reproaches of the Publick by the Imitation of the old Fashion, and the Examples of a more wise and discreet Practice of the Physick then in use: Rely on your Physician, as your Pilot, who has no other Interest but to preserve your Life with his Advice of the Directions of the Natural Powers, labouring to preserve it self, sometimes by the assistance of none, but more often, of fewer Remedies. The Subjects of the little Government are his, and are cur'd from the Strength of their Constitution hardned by Labour, and probably greater temperance, at the least Expence to you. Their Cures and Attendance are now a Tax equal to the Recoveries of Princes in the former times. If your Servants sometimes take but few Doses, when you are disorder'd, you

you must fill up the Measure of the Bill by taking more. If your first Physician cannot attend the lucky Moments of Observation, the ebbings and flowings of the Disease, receive the subsidiary Assistance of a *Junior* recommended by him. You will have the frequent Triumphs of the Peace of Recovery, after the War with the Disease is ended, with the frugal Management of the present Expence, without the vast lurking Debts to be struggled with a long time after. The Physician attending you with Zeal and Affection to the Service, will abate the Quantities of the Remedies now appointed in acute changeable Diseases to run on 24 Hours, without Interruption, as he observes the old Symptoms abate, or a new One spring up in its place. You now intimate to the Physician, called in at the greatest Extremity, if we had not made Work for you by the unhappy Doses, taken seven or eight Days without Intermission of many Hours, there had been no occasion for your coming to us. Let us now have few efficacious Medicines, By all that is Sacred, the poor Patient can hardly take one more. How many Confusions distract this Physician. The Profession and the Patients Life are almost destroy'd by the same Hand ; the invincible Folly of the People not to be cured by a Thousand Instances of the same Events, when all the Humours and the Natural Motions are ruffled together. The former Physicians, directed, supported the Natural Powers, gave the Doses, as Nature wanted them, and often impertuned

tuned them. Their Bitters were acceptable, or less loath'd than the heavy nauseous Boles, their true genuine Cordials never inflam'd, or irritated, and made the Spirits and the Humours raging and more violent, and the Patient therefore never refus'd or complain'd of any Remedy, which was presented to him for the apparent Necessity of his Relief. How great the Weight, or rather the Load of Arguments is to raise you in the other Balance, to give you a better Prospect to provide for the Security and Safety of your Family, as well as your Innocence, when you have acquitted your self of your Duty to preserve them, will appear from the many Difficulties, and great Expence you draw on your self, being advis'd from the Shop for Nothing. By the many Medicines from thence, you break all the Natural Powers to defend Life against the invading Disease. To obtain the passing off of many of them, the Patient must be affrighted with the greatest Danger and Malignity of his Case in every Fever. Hope and the support of the Spirits, and Circulation of the Blood from a firm Assurance, rais'd by the Information of the strength of his Constitution, and the feebleness of his Enemy, given him by an Adviser just and faithful to him, is the greatest and most lasting Cordial. Many Putrid Fevers from the Blood, and the other more latent and difficult from the Weakness of the Spirits, are invincibly fatal, if the Patient is fearful. You must punish them, as the Spreaders of false Rumours, to distract the Minds of the common People. If
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the Spirits are not deadned with Dread, they shall be dissipated and exhausted by the Fire of the hot Cordial Remedies, and the internal Motions of the Blood shall be stopt or disturb'd by the present loathsome Boles, acting probably by a Force contrary to the natural Tendencies, when the Disease is of that kind, which Nature undisturb'd, and only encourag'd, would pass off by it self, and many, as asserted above, under every Title of Diseases are curable of themselves, when the Obstacles and Impediments are remov'd. Besides your own innumerable Observations of these Recoveries, you must submit to the Informations given you by the Virtuous, Disinterested Physicians of Antiquity. They assure you, that *Nature cures all Diseases*: That the Active moving Parts of the Spirits and Blood are always asserting themselves against the violence of the morbid Humours, and will soon repell them; that the Physician only directs and conducts them, and supports their Courage to begin and renew the Assaults: that *Nature is self-sufficient, and is always preserving it self*, that you need not doubt, when the Pulse is even and strong, and the Respiration good, and the Vigour and Steadiness of the Eyes are observ'd, but Nature it self is sufficient to collect and dispose the vitious Matter, and will in its own proper time totally at once, or by repeated Efforts, expel it from it self. The Painful Symptoms, are frequently the best Signs of Nature's being awake and vigilant for its own Security: In other Symptoms, the Keen corrosive

five matter is happily felt and perceiv'd running off: You, by giving no Reward to the Apothecary for coming to the House, and assuming the Character and Office of a Physician, and going forward and backward to receive and bring the Remedies in the place of one of your Servants, raise the most painful Symptom in the Apothecary himself, to be cur'd only by the many Doses, by which the beneficial Symptoms are mended, and the Patient kill'd. Will Nature, which is able to conquer the Disease, assisted and directed by frequent Draughts of one excellent Tincture of the Cordial and Depurative Kind, be able at the same time to bear twenty Doses of different Operations suited to the different Symptoms, as Opiate and Reviving, Drying and Moistning, &c. without being it self brought into the greatest Dangers, and shall these be then brought into Use only to pay your safe Apothecary his trouble of coming often to the Chamber? If a Constitution has so great Proportions of the vigour of the Spirits, and the best Crasis of the Blood, it may be said Proverbially virtually to contain many Lives in one, it will be able to withstand all these most violent Impressions. These are the only Cures, which this sort of gainful Physick makes with the greatest Admirations and Acclamations of the common People; whether it is practis'd by the tampering of the Families to save Charges, or the Apothecaries to make and increase them.

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The Ill-bred Physicians who do not know, by the long difuse of them, the most Sovereign benign Alteratives and their Preparations, force a Trade either by directing many of the Brandy Cordials and Treacle Boles, or, to distinguish themselves, by the boisterous and amazing Stroaks on the Disease by strong Opiates, great Doses of the Volatile Spirits, Mercury, Steel, Bark in vast quantities in every Prescript, to make their Names famous by hazarding the Patient in such a manner, as no other Physician of the Age would undertake beside themselves. But Nature with all its Force and Powers, has great tenderesses and finenesses of its Fabrick, which will be easily torn to pieces by these rude manners of handling them. These shall justify the present Imputation on the different violent uses of Medicines, their Qualities and the Quantities of them sham'd on the Patient, that many more Die from the Physick they take, than are recover'd by it ; or rather that the guilt is very widely spread, of treating the Sick with the most barbarous Usage, from the prospect of Saving, and at the same time running headlong into a boundless Expence, from a Detestation of the old prudent Methods, and following the collusive Suggestions of the Retailers or Salesmen of Medicines and Advice together. You may Object, That the fam'd Physicians kill their Patients with the same injurious Medicines, the distill'd Cold and Brandy hot Waters, and Con-

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ferves and Syrups, and the intolerable Quantities translated from the Shop into the Stomach of the deplorable Diseas'd. You must take the Crimes of the Physicians, and the consequence of them on your self. You have made the Trader in Medicines the Steward of the Health and Life of your Family. Shall not he, when you give him no Salary, but out of the Perquisites, desire or command the Physician, whom he therefore addresses to you; to make the most plentiful Provision of all the Boles and Draughts, or Powders or Blisters, for his own and the Patient's Service. You may urge, That the Physician acts villanously with you, if he does not make you more wise, as well as faithfully heal the Infirmities of your Body. It must be Answer'd, That you are prepossess'd in favour of your Steward; think him more knowing and more honest, than the Informer, and he has not time to begin, and carry on your Instruction. Your now Domestick Counsellor will remove him, and object against the first Lesson he shall set you, and bring in another, who shall corroborate your former Judgments in every part of the whole Affair: and it must be avow'd, That it is very hard for you to find out an able, as well as diligent Master. The Physicians neither know the Diseases, nor the more salutary Medicines to be us'd, instead of those so often exploded and condemn'd. They are brought in

at the Catastrophe, the Conclusion of the Disease. They must Visit rarely in the Acute, and very rarely in the Chronical. Dr. *Willis*, Dr. *Sydenham*, with many others, frankly own, That besides the admirable Instructions of their Authors, they learn'd more (*assidendo Lectis*) from the Patients Discourses, as the best Comments on those difficult Texts, by Seeing and Feeling, and by the other Senses judging of all the Motions of, and in the Humours forwarding the Recovery of the Disease. They could then discover the Feints and Stratagems of the Diseases, and elude and prevent them. They could give the timely notice of them to Nature, and send her the necessary Supplies and Recruits. You may say, The Apothecary may acquaint the Physician, how every thing has past from the beginning to the end. But the Apothecary does not understand the Languages of Diseases, and the Natural Motions, and cannot deliver himself in Terms, which the Physician understands, nor apprehend the Questions the Physician may offer to him. Besides, in the taking of Medicines every Hour, there are those Storms and Clouds rais'd, that the Apothecary cannot see a true Symptom or Motion, tho' just before him. Because, giving always to all his Patients, very many Remedies, he cannot know by his Experience any one of the many Diseases, which the Powers of Nature alone will throw off, or be able to discern by what Methods

rhods she would do it. He can only Report, That the Patient has not wanted my Cordials at all times, from the first moment I was sent for. In the next place, The Physician always providing for his Master the Apothecary's Advantage by the many Medicines, can only improve himself in the same Ignorance of all the Diseases subject to the Natural Powers, and he cannot know better Medicines, than the hot durable, unperishable of the Shop, to omit the others. But the Patient, in all the Acute, and almost all the Chronical Diseases, wants the admirable suddenly corruptible Remedies, the Tisanes, Tinctures, Emulsions, and Decoctions, which are to be every Day made, and will keep no longer. As your most wholesome Diet is the most changeable and perishable, because the Blood requires a Nutriment, which will be soon alter'd from its own Specifick Qualities, and submit to unite and come into its own Mixtures; the diseas'd Blood and Spirits cannot bear the stiff and obstinate parts of the old Medicines, which may disturb, but cannot be conjoyn'd with the Fluids incessantly going away and receiving new parts of the very same perpetual Flux and Current. They are not allow'd to consider or learn them, because they cannot bring them into Practice. They are told, as the first Condition of their Servitude, That they may give the Patient as many Medicines as they please, but little

trouble to the Shop, whose Master and Servants are always abroad, and cannot attend to the making the every Days Provision for every Patient. Besides, as demonstrated above, the Physician cannot appoint one of the excellent Alterative Remedies without having, which was the former Practice, carefully examin'd the Virtues of every Ingredient by his own Experiments. And therefore you shall often hear our wretched fam'd Physicians pleasantly avow, That they have none, and do not pretend to any *Nostrums*. *Quæ non fecimus ipsi, vix ea nostra voco.* They confess ingeniously and truly, that, by never preparing any of their own, They know only the few drudging Remedies of the Shop, and they will not pretend to a more assuming Skill than their Patron. Shall the Prentice dare to Trade in any Commodity, which is not his Masters, without his Indignation on the Discovery? The Growth therefore of their Knowledge is stinted. Let them hear or read of the most excellent Simple or Preparation, it must pass off disregarded as an idle Tale, cannot be credited without Examination, and therefore must not be given to the Sick. You must therefore confess, That these Grievances cannot be redrest, but by confining the Apothecaries to their proper Business of the Shop, to collect the best Simples, and prepare carefully the Medicines to be delivered to your Servants, if they

they refuse to fetch them; you may at no great Expence employ a Porter. The most effectual Method will be to give a Fee to the Apothecary for every Visit and Attendance. The Remedies will then be Rated to you at the usual and undisputed publick Prices. You may perswade your Physician (who now is a stranger to the Druggists, because he must be so to the other Shop, where every Prentice is a growing Rival) to begin to look into the Drugs by the necessary Experiments, who does not at present understand, if any one Preparation is comparatively good, or not improveable to much greater degrees of Perfection, which few Examinations would demonstrate to him. You may keep the Colour in his Face, by assuring him, That it shall not turn to his Prejudice, if he learns this most necessary part of his Affair, for want of which so many thousands have perish'd, and the Profession has been suspected to be an airy Phantome without Substance. The most judicious have almost tumbled on their Noses, when they have been laying hold of it with both their Arms, to feel and consider it. Hence only it is, that they have so much waver'd, and sometimes thought it above the Apothecaries Trade, because of their pretence to Learning, then again beneath the Apothecaries, because they have the Boyling Pots and Fire, but know not what they are about to do, without the Remarks

of the learned Experiencers before them, and the want of Judgment to apply the Experiments to Diseases. Their Esteem of the two famous Universities has rais'd the Physicians more, than their Neighbourhood and old Acquaintance has lifted up the Apothecaries. You may Spur on the Physicians diligence, that he will be better employ'd with his Books and Furnaces, and the Tea-Pot, to make the useful Experiments, than always vilely hawking in the Sober, and all the other Conservations : That his Discoveries of new, or Recoveries of the admirable now disus'd Remedies, will better sound his Fame, than the Impudent Lies to raise himself and depress all others, and shewing only the Improvements of Wit and Farce after Twenty Years Application to the Comical part of entertaining the Healthy, to force him on the Sick as the most accomplish'd of this and the former Ages. You may inform him, That the Scandal will blow over, when the Gentlemen reflect, That the Travellers of Quality meliorate their Skill in Soops, by trying twenty ways of making them more nourishing and more pleasant : That the tender Mothers vary their Preparations of the Pap for the Infant, and Taste it, with the hazard of Scalding their Tongues, if it be well temper'd for the Childs : That by the same Reason, the Physician must know, by keeping a little more at home, the surest Methods of
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making the wonderful Natural Remedies most grateful and most efficacious for the Preservation of the Patient, who commits his Life to his Care. You may expect, That the Physician will send the Directions of their excellent Medicines to his own Apothecary. But in all Ages to this, the publick Apothecaries Sold the publickly allow'd Dispensatory Medicines for the common and general Uses of the Families, who were instructed by Tradition, or their own, or a Friend's Experience, or their own Physician's Information, to treat the frequent incidental Disorders, under the Natural Powers carefully, and diligently assisted and directed. Their Charter, as well as the Acts of Parliament, have reserv'd to the Physician the Preparations of his own Specifick, and (to every one singly) the most valued and understood Medicines. If you will persist to demand, That he shall communicate, in the present Circumstances, the Prescript to your own Apothecary, (though the Expression was formerly esteem'd very absurd) to practise with it to every Patient, whom the Fame of the Cure shall bring to him: You must consider, that we throw over-board the Jewels, Plate, &c. when a Pyrate is about to enter and possess it: and you may ask him, If, when he Distils one or two Quarts of the pure penetrating Spirit of Sal Armoniack (depurated by the antecedent Sublimation from the Oyls)

Oyls) he sets it open without a Glass Stopple to evaporate all the Spirits, to become a dead Water, and of no farther use to him : And when he prepares a Composition to cause Sleep, and Ease of Pains, or a Vomit, or Purge, or another, to raise a Salivation, he leaves it carelessly, that, by the unfortunate use of it, his Servants shall spread Reports of it to his Disadvantage. It is very hard to fix any Limits in the present Debate, because Health and Life are infinitely valuable, and exact the greatest, the equally commensurate Care of the Physician to preserve them. If your Physician in the present Juncture (when the highest Corruptions in many Professions are publickly either applauded or condemn'd) shall reserve a large Parcel of the best Bark, of *Mercurius Dulcis*, of a Tincture of Opium, of a Tincture of the Plants, which are the last Refuge in Malignant Fevers, or the certain Support of the Despairs of the Hypochondriacal or Hysterical, or the calamitous Depressions of the Spirits and Blood after many Diseases, (that he may prevent his own and the Patients Suspensions of the least Errour in the proportions of their Strength, and make the Success of the Art on this hand most certain and constant) will you condemn it as a Novelty and Singularity, which has formerly been the perpetual use, and must be reviv'd for the permanent usage of the Ages

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to come? The Objection of the Secret dangerous Preparations vanishes, when you consider, that his Servant is a Party in the Preparation, and when the same affects the Apothecary and the Surgeon, who prepares his own Balsams, and Fomentations and Plaisters. The Objection of the Dearness is prevented by the Dispensary at the College. The Physicians have often been solicitous, That a general Authoriz'd Taxation of the Prices of Medicines should be settled. They have already Bound themselves to the Publick, and confess a Judgment, by making the intrinsic Values publickly known by the Charitable Practice of the Three Dispensaries. And the Complaints of the Apothecaries Bills arise in part from the mincing and subdividing into little Doses, (which makes an Electuary ten times dearer) and filling up the Vacancies with Pearl Jewels, and other Additions of Medicines, to pay themselves for the voluntary or importun'd, or only Customary Attendances. You can only Reply, (which is usually oppos'd to the generous Reformation of Physick by the Dispensary, which has been zealously pursued by them and other Members of the College by other less publick Methods, since its first Depravation) that the People are willful and tenacious of every Custom, which by degrees makes every Poison familiar, and every Purg-ing Medicine become Nutritive. But the Will
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has nothing to do in human Actions. The Particulars either cannot discover their Interest, or carelessly govern themselves by an apparent, instead of the true and real Interest. It always discovers the clearest Truth and Evidence of it self, and every one must follow the Idea, which his Mind receives of his Interest in the Conduct of all his Actions by it. The Spendthrift has his Reason and Interest in using his Estate with great Application, fearing his Life may not suffice to accomplish the Consumption of it, which he reserves wholly to himself. The Covetous Robs and Steals from himself, doubting he may sometime want what he never intends to use, but permits with great Liberality the next Invader to lay hold of it after his Death. The Robber of the Road judges it best for himself to maintain himself with the remote prospect of Danger, rather than the present of Labour and Business. Every one defends his Actions from the best Rules, he will provide for his own best Instruction and Direction. The Party opposing the present Reformation of the most corrupt Practice of Physick, justify themselves, that the Society must be endanger'd, and the Patient's Life hazarded, or both destroy'd, when they will not find a readier way to support their Reputation and Distinction, than by living on in the Service which rais'd them, like the burning and destroying of Land to Sow

Sow to the greatest present Advantage. The People judge rightly, while they decry the Dispensary, till they shall comprehend, (and the Application to Practice must necessarily follow) that it prevents their being undone in the Vital part of their Stock, and, the purchase of that undoing, the greatest Hazard of their Lives. The People will cease their Malignity to, and disregard of the Services to Mankind from the Philosophers of this and the former Ages, when they shall know, that every thing useful to Life has been discover'd and improv'd by them: That they Taught to form the first Societies and Commonwealths, made Laws for the Princes to govern, directed Building Houses, instead of the Cold dark Caves of the Mountains, contriv'd the closer Walls for the Body from Wool and from Silk and Plants: Made the Houses for the Sea, and, by pointing at the immoveable Star, bid the Mariners Sail to the remotest Countries. They invented Letters and Writing, and by them the fleeting and instantly perishing Voice is fixt and lasting. By them they have made the Dead perpetually discoursing and communicating their Compassionate Informations and Corrections of the Follies and Vices of the People. By them the Thoughts and Speech are carried to the remotest Climates, and the Replies are made from the greatest Distances to the Eyes instead of the Ears, and convey'd by these

these Messengers to all Parts of the Earth. They discover'd the greatest Treasure, the Knowledge of the Values of all things from their Use, instructed to despise the rare and the costly, as no ways applicable to the Necessities of Life. The Uses of the Nutritive Grains, of Wine and Oyl, and the Detection and Application of all Medicines, had their Original from the Industry of these diligent Enquirers into the Natures of all useful Things. This Bounty of the Philosophers can never fail the Publick or be exhausted, because it can have no End or Limits, from the unbounded Capacity, discoverable by Experiments, of all Natural Things, to be made more and more beneficial to Mankind.

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